

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 011

16 January 1987

ALBANIA

Kolonje District Earthquake Damage Under Repair [ZERI I POPULLIT 11 Jan]	B 1
Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Greece	B 2
Tourist Exchange Agreement Signed With Greece	B 2
Alia Sends Thank-You Message to Laos' Phomvihan [Vientiane KPL]	B 2

BULGARIA

Legal Expert Yankov Comments on New Sea Zone	C 1
Expansion of Trade With Albania Reviewed [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 14 Jan]	C 1
Meeting of Citizens Returning From Turkey	C 2
Declaration Issued	C 3
New Economic Activity Code Adopted, Analyzed [Enchev in OTECHESTVEN FRONT 13 Jan]	C 4
Briefs: Pernik Okrug Low Birthrate	C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Severe Weather Causes Major Disruptions	D 1
Urban Discusses Changes in Foreign Trade Sector	D 3
Rohlickek, Soviet Official Discuss Trade Sign Agreement	D 5
Chnoupek Receives U.S. Envoy for Talks	D 6
Husak Receives LCY's Gacic, Holds Talks	D 6
Trade Minister Talks With Iran's Oil Minister	D 6
Reportage on Visit [cross-reference]	D 6
Chnoupek Holds Talks With French Envoy	D 6
Husak, Strougal Send Greetings to Cambodia [RUDE PRAVO 7 Jan]	D 7
Deputy, Italian Socialist Delegation Departs	D 7
Briefs: Ecology Problems Continue; Slovak Sugar Campaign Ends; Cooperation With USSR; Oil, Natural Gas Deposits; Automated Calls to Turkey; Gerle at Unit Opening	D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Holds Talks With PCE's Iglesias	E 1
Briefs: Power Output; Outgoing Australian Ambassador; Outgoing Ambassador to Mongolia	E 2

HUNGARY

Council of Ministers Changes Economic Committees	F 1
Press Reports Severe Weather Conditions	F 2
Soviet Troops Help Ease Weather Consequences	F 3
Kemenyffy Reports Income Tax, VAT for 1988	F 4
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 Jan]	
Presidential Council Updates Criminal code	F 6
[MAGYAR NEMZET 8 Jan]	
Havasi Departs on Visit to China, Japan	F 8
Secretary Arrives in China	F 8
[cross-reference]	
Kadar, Losonczi, Lazar Greet PRK on National Day	F 8
[Phnom Penh]	

POLAND

Jaruzelski Continues Official Visit to Rome	G 1
Speaks at 12 Jan Banquet	G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Jan]	
Meets Rome Businessmen	G 3
Talks With Natta	G 4
14 Jan Press Conference	G 5
Makes Statement, Departs	G 9
Calls Visit 'A Success'	G 10
Demonstration Held as Jaruzelski Visits War Graves	G 10
[AFP]	
Italian Unions Reject Jaruzelski Invitation	G 11
[AFP]	
Pope Reportedly Willing To Meet Walesa	G 12
[Rome ANSA]	
Nakasone Begins Official Visit to Poland	G 12
Welcomed by Messner	G 12
Attends Welcome Ceremony	G 12
Silent on Successor	G 13
[Tokyo KYODO]	
Offers Conditional Credit	G 14
[Tokyo KYODO]	
Sejm To Meet 28, 29 Jan; Agenda Outlined	G 14
Urban Addresses Weekly Press Conference 13 Jan	G 15
Daily Criticizes Catholic 'Culture Weeks'	G 18
[Lobman in TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Jan]	
POLITYKA Views Catholic Church's Income	G 19
[Wislocki in 3 Jan]	
Retirement, Disability Pension Systems To Change	G 22
Poll Results List Citizens' Concerns	G 22
Labor Official Interviewed on Wage Policy	G 23
[GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA 11 Dec]	
Cardinal Glemp Departs on Visit to Algeria	G 24
Policy on Environment Criticized By Dissident	G 25
[Stockholm]	

ROMANIA

Factory Roof Collapses Under Snow Killing 10	H 1
Press Articles Exhort Energy-Saving Measures	H 1
Further Reportage on PEC Plan Fulfillment Meeting [SCINTEIA 14 Jan]	H 2
Ceausescu, Sihanouk 'Exchange Views' at Dinner	H 3
Sihanouk Departs	H 4
Ceausescu National Day Message to Togo President [SCINTEIA 13 Jan]	H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Japan's Nakasone Ends Official Belgrade Visit	I 1
Hasani Receives Nakasone	I 1
Nakasone Speaks at University [Tokyo KYODO]	I 2
Nakasone Holds News Conference	I 5
U.S.-USSR Summit Viewed, Leaves [Tokyo KYODO]	I 6
Further Details on Mikulic Interview on Nakasone [BORBA 13 Jan]	I 6
Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives 14 Jan	I 7
Dizdarevic, Velayati Begin Talks	I 7
Talks on Foreign Issues, Ties	I 8
TANJUG Berates Civilian Military Service Proposal [Milosevic in BORBA 8 Jan]	I 9
Disagreement Between Belgrade, Kosovo Veterans [Vignjevic in BORBA 10-11 Jan]	I 11
Kosovo Paper on Albanian Nationalist 'Blindness' [Bajrami in RILINDJA 8 Jan]	I 12
Tito's Picture Burned in Urosevac School [POLITIKA 9 Jan]	I 13

KOLONJE DISTRICT EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE UNDER REPAIR

AU151052 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jan 87 p 1-2

[Kostaq Duka article: "Mobilization and Solidarity To Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake"]

[Text] The 7 January earthquake affected many villages in Kolonje District. Nevertheless in Gostivisht, the epicenter of the earthquake, everything is returning to normal as a result of militant labor, despite the cold and snowy conditions. Gani Meto, Gostivisht Agricultural Cooperative party bureau secretary, had this to say about this normalization, "The families from the more seriously damaged houses are at present temporary guests with neighbors or relatives. We have assembled a brigade of building workers, including specialist bricklayers, from all the villages of our cooperative. The brigade has begun to repair the damaged buildings. Today we repaired three cattle sheds, the cafeteria, the kitchen, and bakehouse. Tomorrow is a day of mass action. All the inhabitants of the village are working to clear the snow from the roofs of houses, a necessary measure to allow repairs to continue at a fast rate. The water and electricity networks were damaged by the earthquake. But the workers of the communal enterprise soon put them back in working order, guaranteeing electricity and drinking water to groups of houses. Even though road conditions are difficult in Gostivisht, building materials continue to arrive -- plaster, cement, tiles, and sand."

This concern and care of the party and state in the district, and this spirit of solidarity on the part of the working people of all districts, have so inspired all the cooperativists of Gostivisht, that they also continue to complete their daily labor, along with the others. They are achieving their daily milk production quota, and are not neglecting their other tasks.

This spirit of mobilization is not only noticeable in Gostivisht, but also in other cooperatives affected to a lesser extent by the earthquake. Perparim Agimi, district people's council executive committee deputy chairman, said to us:

"After the 7 January earthquake, we assembled the district staff. The comrades of the district party committee and the district people's council executive committee visited all the villages affected by the earthquake. Measures were taken at once to provide shelter for livestock in those areas where buildings were most seriously damaged. The collectives of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives provided plenty of equipment and materials, and expressed their readiness to give their help in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake. Falling snow hampered the transport of materials, but with the help of workers from the mine and the tractor station, the roads were opened. The delivery of building materials has begun to every place where damage occurred, such as Selenice, Qinam, Bejkove, Qafzez, etc. Vehicles from army units are also working alongside vehicles from the goods transport truck pool."

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU140802 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 14 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, left for the Republic of Greece on January 13.

TOURIST EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GREECE

AU140805 Tirana ATA in English 0736 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 14 (ATA) -- The protocol on touristic exchanges for 1987 between "Albtourism" and the Touristic Agency of the Republic of Greece was signed in Athens yesterday.

ALIA SENDS THANK-YOU MESSAGE TO LAOS' PHOMVIHAN

BK151056 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Vientiane, January 15 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, recently received a message of thanks from Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The message said:

I would like to thank you for the congratulations and best wishes extended to me on the occasion of my reelection as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

On behalf of the Party of Labour of Albania and all Albanian people, I would like to wish you great successes in your work for the progress and prosperity of your country and all the friendly Lao people.

On the same occasion, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee also received a message of thanks from the Party of Labour of Albania Central Committee.

The message wrote:

We would like to convey to you our sincere thanks for the congratulatory message on the occasion of our IX congress.

The message also wished for further strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

LEGAL EXPERT YANKOV COMMENTS ON NEW SEA ZONE

AU151215 Sofia BTA in English 1025 GMT 14 Jan 87

["In the Spirit of the Helsinki Convention" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 14 (BTA) -- Prof. Aleksandur Yankov, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of the Sciences and head of Bulgaria's delegation to the Third UN Conference on Maritime Law, comments in an interview for TRUD on the State Council's decree on the establishment of a 200-mile Bulgarian exclusive economic zone in the Black Sea.

"This decision," states the Bulgarian professor, "is fully in the spirit of the UN Convention on Maritime Law opened for signing in Jamaica on December 10, 1982." The maritime law expert points to the fact that all Black Sea countries have already announced the establishment of such zones, including Turkey, which was one of the four countries that voted against the convention. Bulgaria was the last country to make such a decision.

"Taking into consideration the fact that the Black Sea is almost a closed sea and that it has certain specific characteristics and a limited area, we believe that no possibility exists for the establishment of an adequate economic zone," explains Prof. Yankov. "There is an overlapping of the exclusive zones of the neighboring states, in our case with the zones of Romania and Turkey and with the Soviet zone at the other end of the sea. The decree of the State Council envisages the outer boundaries of the exclusive economic zones to be established after reaching agreements with the aforementioned states." According to Prof. Yankov this agreement should take into consideration all economic, geographic, social and historical circumstances. The principle of dividing the sea through an agreement is in fact a general principle of international law. "In the case of closed and semi-closed seas this is an absolute must, since almost all countries have common boundaries," concludes the professor.

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH ALBANIA REVIEWED

AU151922 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 January 87 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Good Prospects for a Broad Exchange"]

[Text] Loyal to its policy of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with close and distant states, our country devotes its efforts to the further development and intensification of economic, scientific-technical, and trade exchange with Albania. The Bulgarian foreign trade enterprises and economic trusts established favorable business relations with their Albanian partners on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

It is gratifying to point out that Bulgaria is third on the list of Albania's trade partners among the socialist countries. By extending the long-term economic treaty existing between the two countries to 1990 -- an extension signed in 1986 -- a further increase and expansion in the range of goods exchanged between the two countries is foreseen. Thus, Bulgarian became Albania's third trade partner among the socialist countries, immediately following Yugoslavia and the CSSR.

The evaluation that the official visit paid to Tirana by a Bulgarian Government and trade delegation, headed by Minister of Trade Khristo Khristov, was a very positive step is an assessment shared by both countries. The visit was dictated by the necessity of further expanding economic contacts and making them more varied by searching for more flexible forms of mutual exchange. The results of the visit undoubtedly will encourage bilateral trade and economic cooperation and contribute to their intensification. This justifies our expectation that economic relations between our two socialist countries will be intensified further in the forthcoming years. The conviction that the expansion of exchange of goods between our two Balkan states favorably reflects the development of positive trends in this area and in Europe as a whole is thus being confirmed.

MEETING OF CITIZENS RETURNING FROM TURKEY

AU151644 Sofia BTA in English 1534 GMT 15 Jan 87

["Bulgaria Is Our Motherland" -- BTA headline"]

[Text] Sofia, January 15 (BTA) -- A large group of Bulgarian citizens, a part of those who have returned to their motherland Bulgaria from Turkey, had a meeting today in order to come to know each other and to tell about their bitter experience from the time they spent as emigres.

The idea to organize this meeting came from several Bulgarian citizens who returned from Turkey and set up an Organizing Committee.

Returning to their sorrowful experience, the hardships and hostility with which they were met in Turkey, the participants in the meeting did not conceal their joy of being able to return to Bulgaria after tackling a number of obstacles.

"We ran away from foreigners to return to our own people." "We are back in our motherland," "I started thinking about returning from the day I arrived there," "I will never go back to Turkey again," "we were foreigners in that country." These were the words with which some of these Bulgarians described their different but always difficult and harrowing experience of their stay in Turkey.

They all admitted their mistake of having left their homes under foreign influence and ill-intentioned propaganda. "We left the atmosphere in which we were living and turned up in a strange land where we had to live under tough domestic conditions and in a country where the customs and relations between the people were alien to us," said Ms Ema Avramova, a teacher from the village of Voyvodovo, county of Khaskovo, who is also chairman of the Organizing Committee. "Some did not even have a roof over their heads, others were unemployed, still others could not afford to send their children to school and thus ruined their future. Those of us who were politically active supported the more progressive parties and were persecuted, arrested and even sent away from Turkey," said she.

The memoirs of the other participants in the meeting were also full of hardship: violated human dignity, endless humiliation under which their families had to live in order to earn a living. They were confronted by unemployment, lack of accommodation and social benefits, high medical bills. Often local people treated the newcomers in a hostile way seeing in them competition for the few jobs available. "As early as Edirne we already knew which way the cold wind was blowing," [sentence as received] said Mr Ivan Yosifov of Sevlievo.

Among the Bulgarian citizens there were people who were subjected to pressure in order to slander Bulgaria. "I told the Turkish journalists who came to see me in prison that they should better expose the difficult conditions under which their own people live," said Mr Miroslav Angelov, who had been badly mistreated by the Turkish authorities.

A film was shown about the Bulgarian citizen Ahmed Osmanov who died under mysterious circumstances in Turkey in the spring of 1986 after months of intimidation and pressure.

His son, who is a third-year student at the Islamic Institute in Tashkent (USSR), told the participants in the meeting that he had chosen his education as a result of his upbringing. "Islam is a religion of peace and cannot be used for political purposes," said he referring to Turkey's anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign. "My father," he said, "did not live to see the historical moment when he could restore his Bulgarian name but he always thought of himself as a Bulgarian and did not disgrace his motherland."

Those who spoke at the meeting emphasized that by restoring their Bulgarian names they have confirmed their belonging to the Bulgarian nation.

Declaration Issued

AU151800 Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Declaration of Bulgarian Citizens Who Have Returned From Turkey" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 15 (BTA) -- "We understood that we were foreigners in Turkey," reads the declaration of the Bulgarian citizens who have returned from Turkey to their motherland Bulgaria.

The declaration was adopted at a meeting of 200 of them who spoke about the difficult conditions under which they had lived in Turkey. Their stay there was accompanied by constant lack of money, work and normal living conditions.

"Thus, we could not live in Turkey and chose to return to Bulgaria. This we did by passing transit through Bulgaria as 'gastarbeiters' on their way to Western Europe, or while coming on visits here, often even illegally," reads the declaration. It adds that a number of emigres who have not returned also intend to do so. A large number of them have applied to return to Bulgaria before the Turkish authorities and the Bulgarian diplomatic representations. "They would have returned here if the Turkish authorities had not prevented it by taking a very long time to issue their passports, by restricting their travel abroad and often by repression," continues the declaration.

Its authors state that they have been met with understanding and compassion upon their return to Bulgaria and had immediately been given employment while their children had been able to return to their schools and universities.

"The Bulgarian state and our relatives helped us buy land and build our own homes. The right to pension has been restored to the elderly people among us. In Bulgaria we enjoy equal rights with all other people and feel as human beings again," states the declaration. It goes on to voice indignation over the anti-Bulgarian slanders circulated by Turkey's ruling circles.

"We would like to ask all those who are trying to tarnish the image of Bulgaria before the Turkish people and the international community: Who knows Bulgaria better, they or we, who were born and lived there and were misled into leaving her only to return to Bulgaria, our motherland again. We believe that no one except us has the right to speak on our behalf or on behalf of all citizens of Bulgaria who have restored their names," state the Bulgarians who returned from Turkey.

The declaration goes on to clarify that it is in Turkey that names are forcefully changed in order to obliterate the emigres' ties with the countries they had left or in order to obscure the origins of the millions of Kurds, Arabs, Circassians, Greeks and Bulgarians. "The restoration of our Bulgarian names is also a restoration of the historical truth of our Bulgarian roots," reads the declaration.

NEW ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE ADOPTED, ANALYZED

AU151859 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Encho Enchev report: "Today in the STATE GAZETTE -- the Code for Economic Activity"]

[Text] The Code for Economic Activity was adopted by Decree No 71 of the Council of Ministers dated 29 December 1986. The new code was published today in Issue No 3 of the STATE GAZETTE.

The code regulates the management of economic activity, as well as the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the self-managing economic organizations and the competent state organs, and the interrelations between the latter. The great goal is to achieve qualitatively new growth in the economy.

The code contains 13 chapters: "General Clauses"; "State Management of Economic Activity"; "The Self-Managing Organizations"; "Planning"; "Prices and Price Formation"; "Self-Financing and Self-Managing Economic Organizations' Interrelations With the State Budget"; "Working Wages"; "The Self-Managing Economic Organizations' Interrelations With the Banks"; "Technological Renewal, Applications-Research Activities and Quality"; "Investment Activity"; "Commercial Activity"; "Economic Agreements"; and "Control and Responsibility." What exactly the code means is briefly described below.

The relevant state organs will exercise supervision over the economic activity primarily by economic means. At the same time, they bear the responsibility for the achievement of defined goals and results, and the labor remuneration of the people employed in the state organs is linked with fulfillment of the state plan. In accordance with their areas of competence, the state organs create economic conditions and exercise control over the self-managing economic organizations' activity.
[paragraph continues]

At the same time, the ministries, other departments, and executive committees of the people's councils compensate for property damages that the self-managing economic organizations suffer as a result of the former's actions or inaction, while the guilty officials are not only brought to account in a disciplinary manner, but are also subject to property, administrative, and penal sanctions when there are grounds for these.

In considering the self-managing economic organizations, the main thesis is that the labor collective is the manager of the socialist property (in every organizational form of economic activity). The collective is given the right of independently deciding the issues relating to the management (stopanivane) of this property. The labor collective, naturally, manages itself in accordance with the normative acts, but, at the same time, bears responsibility for the results of its own activity.

The following are self-managing economic organizations: enterprises, economic trusts, economic combines, agro-industrial complexes, associations, cooperative organizations, and other organizations defined by the Council of Ministers who carry out economic activity; they are legal entities.

The principal self-managing economic organization is the enterprise. Through the enterprise, the labor collective manages and increases the socialist property in industry, construction, agriculture, trade, and the other branches of material production. The self-management of the enterprise is carried out by the organs of the basic labor collective, which are set up and function in accordance with the Labor Code. The leader of the enterprise ensures that the decisions of the collective organs of management are fulfilled. The brigade also operates along the principles of self-management. It functions on an internal cost-accounting principle.

The enterprises may be combined to form an economic trust or an economic combine. As members of an economic trust, they retain their legal and economic independence and their direct links with the budget, the banks, and the market. The association is an economic grouping of self-managing economic and other socialist organizations for the supervision of large interbranch complexes. Its functions include the stimulation of competition between enterprises that are members of the same association. The Council of Ministers may also allocate individual state functions to the association. The decisions of the association in executing such a state function are binding on the relevant organizations, irrespective of whether they are members of the association.

The property of the self-managing economic organization comprises the right to manage the basic and circulating means and receipts, rights to trademarks, industrial samples, and licenses, share participation in associations, and other rights. The self-managing economic organization may sell, replace, or lend out basic means, raw materials, and other materials that are in excess of its requirements. The self-managing organization is answerable with its property for its obligations, against which a compulsory order of execution may be made. It is not answerable for the state's obligations, while the state, in turn, is not responsible for the self-managing enterprise's obligations, except for the cases specified in the normative acts. The obligations of an organization which has ceased its activity, which stem from labor law relations, damage caused to health, or causing death, and which have been left unfulfilled when the liquidation of the organization was concluded are to be paid out of the state budget or the budget of the relevant people's council.

Socialist organizations may form an association through an agreement by decision of their collective organs. Their associations may be in the form of economic companies [druzhestva], associations for joint activities, economic unions, and associations for coordination and cooperation. The self-managing economic organizations may also form associations with foreign legal or natural persons to carry out joint economic activity in Bulgaria or abroad.

With regard to planning, it is of interest that the draft state plan is not allocated to the self-managing economic organizations, but is given to them for their information. The only elements of the draft plan that are binding on the self-managing organizations are the economic conditions, norms and regulators, prices and pricing regulations, orders relating to taxes and other contributions to the state budget and the budget of the municipal people's councils, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and so forth.

The enterprises draw up their own 5-year draft plans and submit them to the economic trust or, if they are not members of an economic trust, directly to the State Planning Commission. The economic trusts also submit their draft plans to the State Planning Commission. A dialogue takes place on the differences between the drafts for the state plan and the draft plans of the economic enterprises and trusts. If agreement cannot be reached on important problems, then they are submitted to the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers or its organs may place state orders [poruchki] by means of competitions.

Prices for basic goods and services are set by the Council of Ministers or by the Committee on Prices, ministries, or executive committees of okrug people's councils on instructions from the Council of Ministers. The Bulgarian trade unions and the Fatherland Front take part in the setting of prices for goods and services to the population. At their own discretion, enterprises may sell their own products to the population at reduced prices at the expense of their own financial income. Monitoring of prices and pricing will be implemented not only by the relevant state organs but also by the social organizations.

The enterprises are to set up the following money funds: "Development and Technical Improvement"; "Economic Risk"; "Social Welfare and Cultural Measures"; "Wages"; "Foreign Exchange"; and "Inventions and Rationalizations." By decision of the Council of Ministers, other monetary funds may be also set up. For every fund a precise explanation is given on how it is built up and utilized. The "wages" fund attracts the greatest interest. This fund is residual, based on results, and directly dependent on the enterprise's total income. The general meeting of the enterprise adopts the internal regulations relating to wages. These regulations prescribe the following: the forms and systems for wages which apply to the individual categories of workers in the enterprise; the amount of the workers' labor remuneration in accordance with their individual contributions toward attaining the labor results; and the provision of incentives for workers with high professional skills or front-ranking labor achievements.

The code states that the brigade and the individual workers receive payment for high-quality production delivered on time. The specialists and other leading cadres (not including the leader and his deputies) are paid for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them and for the results achieved in the activities for which they are responsible. The working wages of the leader and his deputies are totally dependent on the end annual results of the enterprise's activities. There is no restriction on the amount of individual gross wages. [paragraph continues]

However, the individual wages are reduced appropriately by the amount of the compensation payments for defaults, price discounts, reimbursements following well-founded quality claims, defective production in excess of technological norms, losses due to damage in transit, recording below-quality production, and other sanctions connected with production quality, since all these are paid out of the "wages" fund. Increases and reductions of basic wages are always linked to professional qualification, the contribution toward mastering and introducing scientific and technical achievements and toward further improving organization and management, and the working and professional qualities displayed. The brigade organizes its cost accounting [stopanska smetka] on the basis of brigade piecework or a standardized plan target. The working wages obtained from reducing material expenditure, increasing quality, and so on, are utilized to provide direct incentives to the workers who have achieved the former. In the event of overexpenditure or deterioration of quality, deductions are made from the wages of the persons responsible.

BRIEFS

PERNIK OKRUG LOW BIRTHRATE -- Pernik, 26 Dec (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent) -- The reproduction rate of the population in Pernik Okrug and the tasks of the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations to improve it were discussed in depth at a joint session of the Pernik Okrug BCP Committee, the Pernik Okrug BCP Control and Auditing Commission, the okrug People's Council, the okrug leadership of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the okrug Bulgarian Trade Union Council, the okrug Dimitrov Komsomol Committee, and the okrug committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement. It was stated with alarm that the birthrate in the okrug is continuously falling and that, since 1982, the natural growth in population has been negative. A joint program was adopted to create integrated conditions for increasing the birthrate as a main factor for the okrug's comprehensive socioeconomic progress. Taking part in the plenum's work were Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council; and Khristo Bonin, first secretary of Pernik Okrug BCP Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Dec 86 p 6 AU]

SEVERE WEATHER CAUSES MAJOR DISRUPTIONS

AU151755 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 and 13 January and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 January carry on their front pages 1,400 to 2,600 word roundups of correspondents' reports on the impact of current heavy snowfalls, coupled with strong winds and temperatures that were down to minus 30 degrees centigrade in various parts of the republic.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 January on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word roundup of regional correspondents' reports on the situation on 11 January. The reports, which focus on the problems facing railwaymen and road maintenance crews in coping with the severe weather, note that snowdrifts have made many roads unpassable; shipping between Lovosice and Chvaletice on the Labe River has been disrupted because of massive ice barriers; and operations in the Labe port in Usti nad Labem have also been "paralyzed." The Bratislava correspondent reports that passenger trains in Slovakia were running 1 to 4 hours late on 11 January. The situation for freight traffic was even more complicated, with 512 trains carrying coal and other raw materials "trapped in ice" on the tracks, and an additional 2,300 CSSR-bound railroad cars carrying coal and iron ore trapped on the broad-gauge line connecting Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The frozen cargo carried by the trains that do reach their destination is said to present additional problems, because in the current arctic weather it takes up to 28 hours to defrost each train.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 January on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,800-word roundup of correspondents' reports on the situation on 12 January. While most correspondents stress that electricity and food supplies are not jeopardized, the Prague correspondent reports difficulties in heating apartments in Prague's Novodvorska and U Trati housing developments because of boiler breakdowns in the central heating plants, and the Cadca correspondent reports that the regular supply of food has been disrupted, often because drivers were unable to start the delivery trucks. One nearby town, Neslusa, for example, reportedly has not received any milk and dairy products for the past 5 days.

According to the Kosice correspondent, the "calamity" in east Slovakia is particularly bad, with most districts "cut off" from the region's capital because of snowdrifts. Owing to severely limited bus services (about 3,000 scheduled buses did not run), many employees and some 30 percent of all secondary school students were unable to reach their places of work or study; even those students that managed to get to school were sometimes sent home "because of insufficient heating." The worst hit districts include Humenne, Michalovce, Kosice environs, and Tribisov, where drivers have been urged not to use their private vehicles. The Kosice airport also had to be closed to traffic.

Reporting on the situation in central Slovakia, the Banska Bystrica correspondent notes that the roads to Valca, Danova, Folkusova, Budis, and other villages in Martin district are unpassable. He also reports that none of the scheduled long-distance buses from Kosice and Bratislava reached Banska Bystrica on 12 January, and that the four buses that left Banska Bystrica for Bratislava had to return because they could not get any further than Zlate Moravce. Rail traffic was also disrupted because railwaymen were unable to keep switches clear of snow.

The Zilina correspondent reports that a "mighty ice barrier" has caused the level of the Vah River to rise so that many buildings in the town and surrounding villages have been flooded. These include the Slovena textile factory, which had to halt operations, the Research Institute of Textile Chemistry, and the Zilina hockey stadium.

A dispatch on the state of railway operations in Prerov, Moravia, notes that the Central Railroads of the CSD enterprise have limited freight transportation to 10-20 percent and that 94 of its trains are out of operation.

Finally, on page 2 RUDE PRAVO carries a separate 200-word CTK announcement about the "cancellation or substantial limitation until further notice" of a number of passenger trains operated by the Eastern Railroads of the CSD enterprise. The cancellations and restrictions affect the following routes: Bratislava-Kosice, Bratislava-Praha, Budapest-Kosice-Poprad, Kosice-Bratislava, Bratislava-Spisska Nova Ves, Cierna nad Tisou-Bratislava, Kosice-Praha, Bratislava-Liberec, Zilina-Brno, Kosice-Brno, Bratislava-Prievidza, Zvolen-Sahy, and Trencianska Tepla-Brno.

The 2,600-word roundup in Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 January on pages 1 and 2 deals mostly with the situation in Bratislava. It notes that public transport "did not function" at all in the Slovak capital on 12 January before noon so that people had to walk or ski to work. For example, only 386 of 850 people turned up for the morning shift in the Meopta enterprise. The largest Bratislava enterprise, the Slovnaft refinery, also had to operate at reduced capacity because it could not dispatch its products. Bus and rail services were equally disrupted; the fast train arrived 15 hours late in the Bratislava railway station. Supplies were also affected, with more than 50 percent of all Bratislava food stores receiving no bread and milk in the morning and no newspapers for sale.

Reporting on the situation in other parts of Slovakia, the Bratislava PRAVDA roundup notes that the city of Trnava was "cut off from the rest of the world" on 12 January and that the night shift in the nearby Jaslovské Bohunice nuclear power station could not be replaced and had to stay on. Nonetheless, all four units of the power station are said to have worked reliably throughout the day.

The Bratislava PRAVDA roundup also contains an interview with Eng Gustav Mockovcak, head of the Slovak Energy Control Agency in Zilina. According to this official, electricity supplies were trouble-free throughout 12 January, with the exception of "small local breakdowns." Nonetheless, "the situation regarding electricity supplies is tense, and energy must be used economically" because all conventional power stations have to cope with frozen coal, as well as with the problem of delivering the coal from the coal stocks to the boiler rooms. Particularly bad, according to Mockovcak, is the situation at the Novaky power station and in Zilina, where heat supplies had to be "limited" because of frozen fuel.

On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA carries a 100-word CTK report on measures taken by the Slovak Ministry of Trade to ensure food supplies. According to this report, trade organizations have been charged with designating food stores that can be reached by delivery trucks and with supplying to them increased amounts of bakery and dairy products. Moreover, they have been charged with ensuring distribution to the stores in the evening and at night, and with extending operating hours if necessary.

Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 12 January on page 1 carries a 350-word "Appeal to Citizens" that was issued earlier that day by the Bratislava National Committee. The appeal notes that a "third degree of alarm" has been issued in the city, obliging all Bratislava enterprises to "make all mechanisms available to cope with the snow calamity." The appeal also decrees that all Bratislava schools will be closed on 13 and 14 January, and requests the teachers and students to "help master the extraordinary situation" in the city.

URBAN DISCUSSES CHANGES IN FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR

LD101958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 10 Jan 87

["Saturday Interview" program; studio interview with CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban by Karel Stary -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Stary] This year a number of our enterprises will be involved in the restructuring of the economic mechanism, with some of the changes relating to foreign trade. For an explanation of the main objectives of our foreign trade in the immediate term we have invited Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to the program and we welcome him here in the studio.

[Urban] Czechoslovakia is a country with sparse raw material resources, so we import most of them. Therefore we are a processing country, and our means of revenue comes from finished manufactures, in particular machinery and equipment, consumer durable goods and chemical products. The open nature of our economy will also be maintained in the future. The government has decided to gradually restrict exports of raw materials and semi-finished goods. This means, of course, that we have to compensate for these exports with larger quantities of machinery and equipment. These structural changes are difficult, it is true, but they will promote greater effectiveness in our export.

[Stary] Will we be flexible enough to adopt to new demands caused by pressures and changes in the world market?

[Urban] Over the last few years the world market has been undergoing a number of changes and, we could also say, uncertainties. Above all there are frequent changes in the prices of raw materials; for example, the price of oil and therefore of oil derivatives, which last year fell by more than 50 percent. In addition, a number of countries are very changeable in their behavior. The EEC countries often restrict our trade, and foreign debt, particularly that of the developing countries, affects their behavior and ours too. Therefore it is natural that in these circumstances the struggle for market shares is growing, competition is increasing. A factor affecting the level of our trade, apart from quality, is the range of products we can offer and the political restrictions of our trade. Consequently it is quite logical for Czechoslovakia to seek security in its trade, and it acquires this by cooperating with the socialist countries which show sufficient trust and willingness to conclude agreements and contracts of a longer-term nature. You asked me whether we are flexible enough to meet the demands of the world market. My reply must be this: So far conditions on world markets have had little impact on the way our manufacturers operate; they have not stimulated or encouraged them very much. For the sake of objectivity I must add that at the same time we have not always made it possible for the manufacturing sector to modernize itself promptly and to meet the needs of the market. The new arrangements being applied -- so far only in a limited number of enterprises taking part in this experiment -- are aimed at ensuring that this state of affairs is altered more vigorously, in conjunction with the manufacturing sector and with foreign trade.

[Stary] Increased cooperation with our socialist partners currently provides great scope for making use of direct relations, and this is something our listeners often ask about. Although it is not a matter of a completely new form of cooperation, do the new arrangements have any new features in this respect?

[Urban] Direct relations between enterprises of the CEMA member countries are well-known, but so far they have not shown any marked development. Now it is the manufacturing enterprises, in particular, which will enter into direct relations. [paragraph continues]

If necessary, they will also have access to foreign trade enterprises which are able, on request, to involve themselves in drawing up agreements, negotiating prices and so forth.

[Stary] Existing results in foreign trade with the socialist countries are better than those in the nonsocialist countries sphere. What measures are in store to improve the latter?

[Urban] As far as trade with nonsocialist countries is concerned, the situation is naturally more difficult. What we have to contend with above all is stiff competition and the overriding demand for greater product sophistication. Top prices can be obtained only for top quality goods. Mediocre goods command only below-average prices. In this context there are also political trade barriers arising from the current tension between East and West, such as attempts to restrict or withhold most-favored-nation status, and the application of other political factors well-known these days in our trade, both in exports and imports. Some countries unfortunately show little willingness to cooperate on the principle of equality and mutual advantage, but I am glad to say that this does not apply to the majority. I must say that in some industrially advanced countries we can see signs of greater interest in long-term relations.

[Stary] In discussions about our exports, it is often said that we do not react flexibly enough to market developments. What is the foreign trade sector doing to improve this situation?

[Urban] I have already said that not all the economic levers have so far had a beneficial impact on our export. In this respect much is changing, for example hard-currency incentives for enterprises to export goods are being almost doubled, and some aspects of financial and economic regulations are being changed. They will be simplified and they thus enhance the power of the manufacturing sectors. In addition, the allocation of hard currency will be applied on a longer-term basis and this will allow us, above all, to make better and more cost-effective purchases.

[Stary] Will the new arrangements produce organizational changes in foreign trade?

[Urban] In keeping with the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress we are seeking ways to improve work, and of strengthening coordination between the foreign trade and the manufacturing sector. Some methods of an economic and organizational nature have been tried in recent years. In our view the best method is the use of economic levers. We have no objection to the expansion of export and, as the case may be, of import entitlements for manufacturing enterprises where this is useful. The production sector will therefore gradually acquire greater power but also greater responsibility for foreign trade. In a number of enterprises separate [detasovany] foreign trade organization departments will be established to quickly react to and restrict administrative formalities in the way they conduct exports. For example, the Skoda export foreign trade enterprise is to merge with the Skoda-Plzen economic production unit, and the Pragoinvest foreign trade enterprise is to merge with the CKD-PRAHA economic production unit. The purpose of this is to react more promptly to market requirements, particularly in the sphere of complete industrial projects. Anyone who would like to know more about these matters must study the principles of the comprehensive experiment which were recently approved and published.

[Stary] Do the arrangements mean a fresh look at the work of the foreign trade sector?

[Urban] The functions and the role of the federal Foreign Trade Ministry, of course, remain unchanged. Every country in the world, regardless of its social system, maintains centralized and integrated management of its foreign trade, responsibility for foreign trade commitments it has undertaken, and also centralised and integrated determination of the economic levers through which foreign trade is conducted. In commercial activities, too, new forms must be sought, and today's conditions mean that new approaches in this respect are absolutely vital. In view of the fact that about one-third of our exports to socialist countries and about one-quarter of our exports to nonsocialist countries go directly for export under the direct responsibility of the manufacturing sector, I must say that the foreign trade sector still has adequate scope, wide power and responsibility for the development of our external trade relations.

ROHLICEK, SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE

LD152108 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov dealt here today with the further development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet chambers of commerce and industry.

They expressed the conviction that a closer cooperation between the two chambers will contribute to expanding and improving longstanding economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, especially as regards the creation of conditions for direct relations between enterprises in the two countries and establishment of joint enterprises.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Yevgeniy Pitovranov also exchanged information on changes in the Soviet foreign trade structure on the basis of which economic organizations will have increased powers and the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia.

Sign Agreement

LD152113 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 15 (CTK) -- A long-term program of cooperation until the year 2000 was signed here today by President of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry Jaroslav Jakubec and Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov.

The program lays down perspective orientation and forms of cooperation between the two chambers. They will include mainly promotion of economic, scientific and technical relations, establishment of contacts and direct relations, organization of days of economy and technology, lectures and symposiums, participation in international exhibitions and trade fairs and coordination and exchange of experiences.

The document specifies the spheres and forms of cooperation between the two chambers and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in the development of relations of integration between Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD152147 Prague CTK in English GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received today U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia Julian M. Niemczyk for talks on bilateral relations and international affairs.

HUSAK RECEIVES LCY'S GACIC, HOLDS TALKS

LD152013 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 15 (MTI) -- Czechoslovak President and Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak received Yugoslavia's League of Communists Presidium Secretary Radisa Gacic today.

They expressed satisfaction over the results of cooperation between the two countries and confirmed bilateral interest in further strengthening Czechoslovak-Yugoslav friendship and deepening many-sided cooperation.

Both representatives stressed the great importance of the exchange of experiences gained during the construction of the socialist society, of opinions on questions of further economic development of both countries, on deepening the international socialist economic integration, the common struggle for peace and international security, on stopping the arms race and disarmament in the whole world.

TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH IRAN'S OIL MINISTER

LD152055 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran Jan 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, heading an economic delegation on a visit here since the beginning of the week, met Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh today.

The two ministers discussed prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the exploitation of oil and natural gas.

Reportage on Visit

For Tehran media coverage of the visit to Iran by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, including cooperation talks with Iranian Industries Minister Gholam Reza Shafe'i and others, see the Iran section of the 14 January South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH ENVOY

LD152244 Prague CTK in English 1927 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 15 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today French Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Jacques Humann.

They discussed the present situation in Czechoslovak-French relations, the perspectives of their further development and some international issues.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO CAMBODIA

AU091146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Kampuchea"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, and Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on their country's national day -- the eighth anniversary of the day of victory and the founding of the PRK:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we send you, the PRPK Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and all Cambodian people comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on your country's national day -- the eighth anniversary of the day of victory and the founding of the PRK.

The working people of the CSSR profoundly value the results which are being achieved by the people of your country under the PRPK's leadership in implementing the conclusions of its fifth congress. Thanks to the endeavor of the Cambodian working people, profound revolutionary changes are being carried out in all spheres of social life, the construction of the foundations of a new, socially just society is being speeded up, and the exacting tasks connected with the country's defense are being successfully fulfilled.

Together with the other socialist states, we fully support the Cambodian people in their decisive struggle against the plans of the country's enemies at home and abroad. We value the PRK's active contribution to the development of cooperation with the states of the socialist community, its continuing efforts to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and to strengthen peace and security in the world.

The Czechoslovak people highly value the relations of friendship and close mutual cooperation between our parties and states. We are convinced that these relations, which rest on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to successfully develop and deepen for the benefit of the people of both our countries, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Dear comrades, on this important day we wish you and all Cambodian people, from the bottom of our hearts, further successes in the construction and defense of your fatherland, in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

DEPUTY, ITALIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPART

LD102045 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Italian Socialist Party led by Aldo Aniasis, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of Italian Parliament, left Czechoslovakia today for home.

The delegation's working visit, which started on January 5, took place at the invitation of the Czechoslovak society for international relations.

BRIEFS

ECOLOGY PROBLEMS CONTINUE -- The recent series of ecological accidents in North Moravian rivers (Lucina, Ostravice, Odra, Becva, and Olesna) has led to an ad hoc check in all districts of the region. The results of the check are alarming: Nine potential sources of a crude oil accident were ascertained in the district housing enterprise in Bruntal, and the crude oil storage facilities in the Kovohute enterprise in Bridlicna are a serious threat to the Moravice River and thus also to the Kruzberk Dam, and potentially also to the water reservoir that is being built in Slezska Harta. River pollution was also ascertained this year in the Vltava basin (on 70 occasions); Labe basin (53 occasions); Morava basin (37 occasions); and Ohre basin (35 occasions). [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK SUGAR CAMPAIGN ENDS -- The sugar campaign in Slovakia ended on 6 January with the processing of a total of 1,683,000 metric tons of sugar beets, constituting 80.3 percent of the planned tasks. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Jan 87 p 1 AU]

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- The Soviet Avtoexport foreign trade association has exported to Czechoslovakia a total of more than 500,000 Soviet passenger cars so far, 330,000 of which were Ladas and about 100,000 Moskvichs. Trade exchange turnover between Avtoexport and its Czechoslovak partners -- the Motokov, Martimex, and Strojexport foreign trade enterprises -- amounted to almost R700 million in 1986. According to Vladimir Lukin, general director of Avtoexport's technical service center in the CSSR, the shortage of spare parts for Soviet vehicles that crops up "from time to time" is due to "inaccurate estimates of annual requirements for individual items and the insufficient production of some spare parts in the Soviet Union." According to Lukin, Czechoslovak partners should also improve the supply of spare parts for Czechoslovak automotive technology exported to the USSR, "especially for Tatra 815 dump trucks and Jawa motorcycles." [Summary] [Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 9 Jan 87 p 4 AU]

OIL, NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS -- The results of surveys by CSSR and Soviet geologists have confirmed that in about 30 percent of the Slovak territory there are deposits of petroleum and natural gas, mostly at a depth of "under" 4,000 meters. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 87 p 2 AU]

AUTOMATED CALLS TO TURKEY -- Automated international telephone operations between the CSSR and Turkey will start on 1 January 1987. The tariff is set at Kcs30 per minute. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

GERLE AT UNIT OPENING -- Presov (CTK) -- A new research and production concern unit started operations on 3 January in the Metal Industry Research Institute in Presov. During the festive ceremony attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Ladislav Luhovy, CSSR minister of general engineering, the director general of the new concern was introduced into his function. He is Vladimir Cop, formerly deputy chairman of the Federal Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning. The new concern is intended to strengthen the production and implementation of industrial robots, manipulators, and flexible production systems in the CSSR's national economy. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 87 p 1]

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH PCE'S IGLESIAS

LD151902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE). The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the fraternal and trusting relations between the two parties. Founded on the living traditions of the antifascist resistance struggle, cooperation between the Communists of the GDR and Spain are based on the joint ideals and goals of scientific socialism. They are characterized by mutual respect, equality and internationalist solidarity. Of particular importance is the fact that the SED and the PCE hold the same position in assessing the current international situation and the tasks in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

During the exchange of views on the policies of the two parties, conducted in an open and cordial atmosphere, Erich Honecker and Gerardo Iglesias noted that the danger of a nuclear war continues to exist due to the United States' persistent striving for military superiority, its adherence to the Star Wars plans, its nuclear tests and its deviation from SALT II. The central problem is to break through the vicious circle of the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space.

The Reykjavik meeting has shown that real and far-reaching disarmament agreements are not merely necessary but are also possible. It is the joint view of the SED and the PCE that the struggle for disarmament agreements must be strengthened now more than ever and that they should work together with all forces interested in peace and in a secure future for mankind.

The proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to free the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states for conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals are encouraging for all forces of reason and realism. Gerardo Iglesias expressed the high regard of the PCE for the constructive policy of dialogue and cooperation, with which the SED and the GDR are making an important contribution to improving the situation in Europe and in the world. He assessed the joint disarmament initiatives of the SED and the SPD for the formation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe as an example of how political forces from different pact systems can work for security and peace in Europe. The PCE secretary general praised the dynamic economic development and the important social achievements of the GDR, which he had seen in the capital, Berlin, and in Dresden Bezirk.

Gerardo Iglesias outlined the situation in Spain and the efforts of the PCE to strengthen the peace movement, to unite all left-wing forces and to protect the social, democratic and national interests of the people.

Erich Honecker said that the SED is pleased with the progress made by the United action of the Spanish Communists and it follows with great interest the efforts to restore the unity of Communists in the historic Spanish Communist Party. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee explained to his guest in detail how the decisions of the 11th congress, aimed at preserving peace and the welfare of the people, are being implemented by the GDR working people. The working class and the entire people of the GDR recognize their great responsibility for strengthening socialism and thus for preserving peace. The proven policy of the unity of the SED's economic and social policy is a guarantor for the steady continuation of growth in the economic performance and the accompanying all-round development of the advantages of an advanced socialist society.

Erich Honecker and Gerardo Iglesias spoke in favor of a further expansion of state relations between the GDR and Spain in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The talks were attended on the GDR side by Herman Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee. They were attended on the PCE side by Victor Cueto and Simon Sanchez Montero, members of the Executive Committee and Secretariat General of the Central Committee, and by Pascual Sicilia, chief editor of the PCE organ MUNDO OBRERO.

BRIEFS

POWER OUTPUT -- Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, informed themselves about energy workers production in the Luebbenau/Vetschau power plants this morning. During talks with the plant's workers they satisfied themselves that the workers are doing everything to ensure stable operation and a high degree of availability of all facilities during the current weather. The Luebbenau/Vetschau power plants are currently providing 2,500 megawatts, 96 percent of their full capacity. The Berzdorf and Olbersdorf surface mining plants are reporting that all consumers are fully supplied with power from coal despite the complicated conditions. The Voelkerfreundschaft power plant, which produces about 10 percent of the GDR's overall energy, is being supplied continuously. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Jan 86 DW]

OUTGOING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR -- On 17 December Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Donald William, Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for a farewell visit. The interlocutors expressed the interest of their states in further developing the relations of peaceful coexistence and the constructive political dialogue. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA -- On Friday Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, received for a farewell visit in Ulanbaatar Heinz Bauer, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Jambyn Batmonh noted that the relations between the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the GDR as well as the fraternal affinity between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries have continuously expanded and deepened. The MPR head of state requested the ambassador to convey his cordial, fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker. He expressed thanks for the extensive and effective assistance which the GDR renders the Mongolian people in building socialism. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHANGES ECONOMIC COMMITTEES

LD152018 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- The Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. Rezso Banyasz, president of the information office and government spokesman gave the following report:

The Council of Ministers approved the report of the leader of the inter-ministerial commission of the measures necessitated by the extreme weather. It voiced its appreciation and gratitude to all persons who contribute with self-sacrificing work and a firm stand to overcoming the difficulties. The government considers it necessary to prepare for the rapid and full replacement of production losses simultaneously with normalizing the situation. It obliged the leaders of the ministries and requested social organizations to provide assistance in assuring the conditions.

In the interest of improving the organizational conditions of economic management, the government modified the tasks of the State Planning Committee, and terminated the Economic Committee. At the same time, it established the Economy Supervision Committee and the Committee of International Economic Relations.

Answering questions Rezso Banyasz discussed the assassination attempt on the Colombian ambassador in Budapest, and his present condition. He said that according to the latest medical report, Ambassador Gonzales's condition continues to be satisfactory, there have been no complications, and he is no longer in a critical condition. He is in satisfactory spirits and his recovery is progressing normally, in view of the injuries. The ambassador continues to be in intensive care.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi immediately cabled his Colombian colleague on the ambassador's condition, and the deputy foreign minister visited the ambassador in hospital Wednesday. The president and the foreign minister of the Republic of Colombia both voiced their gratitude for the measures taken and the rapid medical care provided. Extensive investigations were immediately launched and the crime is considered a unique case in Hungary. Intensive investigations are continuing, and everything possible done to uncover the facts. In certain cases, for example, at border crossings or at the airport, there is unavoidable hindrance also for foreign citizens, said the government spokesman and referred to reports by foreign news agencies which bring the assassination attempt in connection with the former activity of Ambassador Gonzales. In conclusion, the government spokesman said that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does everything possible in the interest of protecting the diplomats, in accordance with its international obligations.

On a theme discussed at the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers Rezso Banyasz said, in answer to a question, that a decision has been passed on fulfilling the chairman functions of certain government committees. Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy has been relieved of his functions as president of the Science Policy Committee, and the State and Kossuth-Prize Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai of his function as president of the Economic Committee. At the same time, Laszlo Marothy has been appointed president of the State Planning Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz president of the Economy Supervision Committee. Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehak has been appointed president of the Science Policy Committee, and the State and Kossuth-Prize Committee, and Jozsef Marjai president of the Committee of International Economic Relations.

Rezso Banyasz defined the aim of the new government committees to improve the efficiency of management. He considered more activity of the Council of Ministers in the organization of economy particularly important.

On the Committee of International Economic Relations the spokesman said that the founding of the committee was justified by the fact that international and financial relations are becoming increasingly important in the national economy. The objective of the committee is to further examine and analyze the role and possibilities of Hungary in the CMEA, to meet the principled direction of the area, and to examine bilateral economic relations and contracts further to prepare inter-state agreements and contracts to be concluded with international economic and financial organizations. According to the spokesman, the new government committee itself reflects the openness of Hungarian economy, and the importance the government places on external relations. Hungary continues to be ready to conclude reciprocally advantageous agreements, and to establish joint ventures both at home and abroad.

A journalist inquired about the country's energy situation, in view of the current extremely harsh winter which has caused, according to the spokesman "not negligible damage". Rezso Banyasz said the government considers the energy situation to be satisfactory and does not see any justification for special measures or restrictions. Besides electric energy and gas, there are sufficient amounts of firewood and coal for the population.

In conclusion the spokesman discussed the view of Hungary of the foreign press. In his view foreign interest has further increased and "perhaps a more realistic and balanced picture" has emerged. Rezso Banyasz stressed that plans and measures serving to overcome problems are known and appreciated abroad. With respect to the socialist countries, a more complex, but far more realistic picture has been formed about Hungary through the sincere presentation of problems. A realistic picture has also been presented, for the most part, in numerous capitalist countries. In this context the spokesman voiced his opinion that while certain people in Hungary make efforts to incite a feeling of there being no way out, even the very critical wing of the bourgeois press of the west does not share such views.

PRESS REPORTS SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

AU160938 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG on 13 and 14 January carries extensive reports of 4,000 and 4,800 words, respectively, on pages 1,3 and 4 in each case on the extremely severe weather situation in Hungary and the measures taken to alleviate the disruption caused by the recent heavy snowfall.

The report in NEPSZABADSAG of 13 January entitled "Extreme Situation in the Whole Country" describes the disruption in railroad and public road transportation due to the heavy snowfall and strong snow storms, and the efforts made to restore vital services and the supply of basic goods to the population. The report describes transportation and supply difficulties in various counties where extremely cold weather and heavy snowfalls have cut off several settlements. The report also notes disruption in the power supply and in transportation in many counties. In Budapest, such disruption is said to be seriously affecting public transportation and delivery of goods to the shops.

The Interministerial Coordinating Committee, led by Transportation Minister Lajos Urban, appealed to the population to be patient and refrain from hoarding basic goods, as these are in "plentiful supply" but are only "delayed by transportation problems." The report also cites Deputy Industry Minister Gyula Czipper reassuring the population and appealing for energy saving. The report praises the efforts of various organs -- including the military and the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary -- to restore vital services.

The report in NEPSZABADSAG of 14 January entitled "The Struggle Against the Snow and Cold Continues" deals with the session of the above mentioned Interministerial Coordinating Committee, led by Transportation Minister Lajos Urban and attended by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, both MSZMP Politburo members. According to the report, the session appraised the "measures taken to restore the main transportation lines affected by the heavy snow," as well as the activity of the numerous organs and organizations involved in rescue operations and the supply of basic goods to the population.

The report mentions the efforts of various bakeries to fulfill the needs of the population despite the transportation difficulties, lists schools closed in Budapest as a result of the "extreme conditions" and the number of students -- mainly commuters -- who could not arrive at school, and the social care supplied to old and sick people.

The report also mentions the "temporary limitation on energy consumption imposed on 160 enterprises" and assures the population that "no electric energy restrictions will affect the population and the various public institutions." Disruptions are also reported at various enterprises, mainly due to manpower problems, but also due to technological failures.

The report praises the efforts of the various organs involved in health care and social services for their contribution in ensuring a steady supply of health and social services to the population. There is also praise for the efforts of the workers of the Budapest Public Transportation Enterprise in restoring damaged power lines and clearing tram lines, as well as for the assistance received from various strata of the population, including the Workers Militia, students, and soldiers.

SOVIET TROOPS HELP EASE WEATHER CONSEQUENCES

LD152034 Budapest MTI in English 1923 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- The troops of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary are assisting to a great degree in overcoming the problems caused by the extreme weather. Over the last three days, 600 land rover trucks have assisted in delivery, and 38 caterpillar military vehicles and 84 special vehicles in keeping in touch with settlements that were difficult to approach throughout the country -- said Brigadier General Erlen Porfiryev, chief of the Southern Army Group, at a press conference Thursday.

He said that the military leadership of the Southern Army Group formed its operative committee Monday at dawn, in view of the harsh weather. Cooperating with the operative committee of the Hungarian People's Army, it organized work according to a coordinated plan. Calls for assistance came to the Soviet troops from almost all parts of the country from companies, council organizations, and hospitals. Besides high-performance technical means, more than 3,000 Soviet soldiers helped to assist those in need. The soldiers frequently worked for 10-12 hours, and helped to clean railway tracks, deliver food to the vicinities of Esztergom, Simontornya and Sarbogard that were hard to approach, and cleared snow obstacles along some 1,200 kilometres of roads. Some 600 cars were freed from the snow with their assistance, and 60 patients were taken to hospital by Soviet troops, said Erlen Porfiryev.

KEMENYFFY REPORTS INCOME TAX, VAT FOR 1988

AU141400 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Jan 87 p 5

[Interview given by Istvan Kemenyffy, department head of the Ministry of Finance, to Maria Lakatos: "A Changing System of Taxation -- To Simplify and Elucidate Through Value Added in 1988" -- date and place not given -- first two paragraphs are MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] When the value added and personal income taxes operate in practice and not only in the minds of experts, some 100 billion forints -- the price of the Paks Nuclear Power Station -- will be generated from enterprises for the state budget.

There are yet a lot of questions to be answered. We have discussed concepts and plans with Istvan Kemenyffy, department head of the Ministry of Finance.

Without Illusions [subhead]

[Lakatos] At present the value added tax is very popular here. The blessings of it are known to our compatriots who, after returning from abroad, receive a 15-30 percent hard currency refund on the purchased technical goods. This is not a bad omen before a tax reform...

[Kemenyffy] People might receive it with less reservations, but there is no need to entertain illusions. The value added tax is one of the possible systems for turnover taxes; it has advantages and disadvantages. It could help us better understand the real value of things. However, it is not only a question of the tax reform, but of what course we are going to follow. One of the fundamental aims of the change is to lift the accumulated burdens from turnover taxation and from the taxation of enterprises; that is, to rid these taxes of concessions which confuse the conditions of assessments, and of fixed subsidies. In other words, rid them of all that must be regulated elsewhere and in a different way. At the same time and in coordinating the modifying of the system of turnover taxation, the entire system of enterprise taxation will be changed with abolishing or reducing numerous tax categories. We will change over to personal income taxation, and this requires a price reform. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the various effects of the changeover. In any case, the long waited transformation can only come about by way of an integrated package of measures, alongside a stronger market pressure.

[Lakatos] The reform of the turnover tax system has been on the agenda for a long time. Previously, even here in the Ministry of Finance, people were promoting the introduction of a tax system consisting of only four categories and without changing its structure. Why was the concept modified?

[Kemenyffy] To explain I must go back in history. Turnover taxes were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, there was only one tax rate and this had to be paid on each product or service. However, the more often a particular good was used in factories -- first as basic material and later as a semi-finished product -- the more its tax accumulated and increased its price unnecessarily. At the same time, the mammoth enterprise, which produced a product from basic material right up to the finished product, gained advantages because the turnover tax was levied on a product only once. Following World War II, attempts were made to eliminate the practice of tax accumulation. Western countries introduced value added taxes in the fifties and the sixties. Here, along with the reform of the economic mechanism of 1968, the introduction of the so-called consumption turnover tax [fogyasztási forgalmi ad] was meant to eliminate tax accumulation. [paragraph continues]

According to this system, only those products which enter the consumer market are included in the turnover tax, and this is paid, of course, by the purchaser only. Although this tax is easy to register, it allows unnecessary and meticulous [aprolekos] intervention and provides an opportunity for enforcing concepts alien to the system of turnover taxation. The turnover tax system began in 1968 with approximately 2,000 tax rates. At present, there are about 160 rates for price additions and taxes. We realized through the efforts of many years that this system is not suitable for us to directly link production and consumption, achieve their reciprocal economic actions, and create a simple tax -- this being important for a taxation system -- which is based on a few rates only. All rates were based on some actual reasons, such as welfare grounds, regulation of the purchasing power, lower consumption, etc., and these have created the rules of exceptions. In addition, consumption had to be defined in each case, while life produced an increasing number of phenomena that did not fit the existing categories. Small ventures appeared and these, just like private tradesmen, were considered private persons in regards the consumer [fogyasztói] tax. These entities, contrary to state enterprises, may purchase goods for their production at consumer prices, that is, at prices burdened with the turnover tax.

By Way of Restructing [subhead]

[Lakatos] The value added tax does not take unique factors into consideration, does it?

[Kemenyffy] No, it does not. It is a tax neutral to competition, that is, it has no respect for how and by whom a business is run or who buys from whom. And at last, it will put an end to separating the consumer turnover [fogyasztói forgalom]. Thus according to plans, a turnover tax must be paid on all goods and services sold, regardless of whether they reach the final consumer or not. On the other hand, the tax paid on goods not intended for consumption but for production, will be refunded by the budget. Since the administration of this is more complicated and almost all businesses have to deal with it, there can be no more than three or four tax rates from the outset.

According to plans, the first category would be based on a zero rate, including basic foodstuffs, such as milk and milk products; basic services, such as city transport; medicine, household energy consumption, fuel materials, etc. Price support for some of these goods and services, such as milk and milk products, would be maintained but to a lesser extent. Obviously, people with low incomes must be compensated, so that they are not hit by these changes. Similarly, no turnover tax will have to be paid on apartments and building materials; with this, we have reached the end of the list. According to preliminary estimates, an approximately 20 percent normative tax rate would refer to most of the goods. This category would include non-basic foodstuffs, manufactures, clothing, vehicles, furniture, sporting goods, toys, musical instruments, photo, and optical goods, etc. There will, probably, be an intermediate rate at about 10 percent, covering non-basic services. Plus, the consumption tax would remain.

Those Who Will Be Better Off... [subhead]

[Lakatos] It seems to me from all this that turnover tax rates will increase and the level of consumer prices will increase considerably.

[Kemenyffy] Proportions will change considerably. Due to decreasing subsidies, however, prices will surely increase. But now we have arrived at a very complicated issue. According to estimates, turnover taxes would increase state budget revenues by 40-50 billion forints. Thus it will be possible to abolish or reduce some of the direct taxes on enterprises. [paragraph continues]

We would like to abolish property taxes, reduce assessments proportionate to wages, and lower the linear profit tax. Thus, the price-increasing forces due to extremely high taxes, which directly burden enterprise profits, will be reduced. The present level of prices "include" the fact that in certain profitable areas the state budget takes away 80 percent of enterprise profits and is compelled to use part of this to help loss-making activities or those with low profitability. In any case, we expect producer's costs to go down, though to various extents, and this will show who produces at what price and what is demanded by the market. However, it would be difficult to say how internal price proportions might change due to lower subsidies, lower producer's prices, and to the higher turnover tax on certain commodity groups. It is certain, though, that those enterprises without any tax allowances and subsidies will be better off, and it is probable that producer's prices in the manufacturing sector will tangibly decrease.

.... And Those Who Are Not [subhead]

[Kemenyffy] The changeover will, however, lead to tension in many fields. A lot of firmly established subsidies are directed to the basic material industry and the food sector, but lower enterprise taxes will not affect these areas. However, more serious decisions will be made on the future of permanently loss-making activities. There should be no misunderstanding, because these problems are not raised by the changes in the turnover tax system, but by the fact that we will see more clearly where the structural tensions of our economy are!

The effect of changes will also be due to the decision on personal income taxation, according to which the enterprise assessments proportionate to wage could be modified. Currency exchange rates will also play a role. One thing is certain, if we succeed in introducing these changes, the present relationship among enterprises and toward the central budget will be considerably different; and the proportions of producer's and consumer prices will be modified. Yet, in addition to an increase in certain individual prices, a lasting increase in other producer's prices can be the result of pressures by a market where a seller cannot count on a consumer forced to accept even a very high price.

[Lakatos] When can we expect the introduction of the new tax system, and can unexpected price movements be prevented after the changeover?

[Kemenyffy] We plan to make the introduction on 1 January 1988. During the changeover period, it will be necessary to strictly follow the price changes in order to avoid unnecessary increases and prevent processes running counter to expectations. The consumer can play a serious role in this. There are international examples for governments "announcing" intended changes, and in this way enabling consumers to check whether price changes are kept within the intended limits. In spite of the uncertainty and confusion regarding the tax reform, one thing is certain: We cannot put off taking this step for too long if we want to solve the difficult problems of the economy.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL UPDATES CRIMINAL CODE

AU141302 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 8 Jan 87 p 3

[MTI report: "Measures Effective 1 February Concentrate on Prevention of and Detection of Reasons for Crimes"]

[Text] At its latest session, the Presidential Council passed a decision on the legal policy principles of the application of law.

The new measures will be effective 1 February and will cover the application of criminal codes because the unfavorable tendencies of the composition and of the increasing number of crimes require the modernization of legal policy principles.

As was announced at the Ministry of Justice, the basic principle of the new policy is that the struggle against crimes should increasingly concentrate on detecting the reasons for crimes and on crime prevention. In addition to the efforts of bodies dealing with crime investigation and jurisdiction, this policy will also require the cooperation of all members and bodies of society.

According to the measures, the primary task of crime investigation and judicial bodies is to ensure the impeachment of offenders -- regardless of who they are -- and to expose the circumstances which allowed the offences to happen. It is a basic legal requirement to ensure fully the rights of defense, and to ensure prevention. To reach thorough and speedy judgments on criminal offences, the executors of law must ensure that the counsel for defense will without delay, use all the legal forms and methods of defense. The appointment of an expert is only necessary if special expertise is required for a professional assessment of facts in order to pass a verdict. However, the participation of an expert may not cause unjustified delays in the procedure and experts must be asked to meet the deadlines. Also, the summoning and interrogating of witnesses cannot result in unnecessary inconveniences for citizens or in unjustified absence from work.

The consequence of legal liability should be more differentiated and match the importance of actions, the degree of culpability and the extent of danger to society. The act of charging persons according to their individual responsibility should ensure the protection of society and should keep members of society from committing an offence.

In determining the amenability of juvenile delinquents -- with regard to the growing social interest in juvenile crime prevention -- measures must be suitable for educating the perpetrators and making them adopt proper ways of life and adjust to society.

In order to enforce all these aims and endeavors, it is necessary, among other things, to use the law with increasing severity against people who deliberately carry out serious crimes against the state, against life, or violate or endanger other basic interests of society, as well as against recidivists, who are extremely dangerous to society. Exemplary severity must be used on cases of vagrants and people who commit an offence due to alcoholism or to attitudes based on extortion or parasitism. Similar actions must be used against people committing an act of violence or rowdyism, or crimes endangering the purity of public life, and against people who are recidivists or part of a gang or organized groups committing criminal offences. More attention should be paid to the treatment of alcoholics.

In those cases, however, which represent minor dangers to society and where the perpetrator confronts the law for the first time, measures or penalties must be of an educational nature, above all in the form of fines.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP of the same day carries on pages 1 and 3 a similar MTI report which contains the following passage: "The use of force by lawful authorities, especially in restricting personal freedom, even if this is legally justified, must be only executed if there is a solid reason for assuming a repetition of the criminal offence. Such restrictions should not go beyond the absolutely necessary length of time."]

HAVASI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO CHINA, JAPAN

LD151946 Budapest MTI in English 1617 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, left for China on Thursday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. He will then go on to visit Japan on the invitation of Ivata Kazuo, president of the Japanese-Hungarian economic club.

Ferenc Havasi is accompanied by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Departmente.

Secretary Arrives in China

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Ferenc Havasi to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 January China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HORVATH LEAVES ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD151232 Budapest MTI in English 1128 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- On Thursday Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia on the Invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET PRK ON NATIONAL DAY

BK160734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] On the PRK national day, Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Comrade Gyorzy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message says in substance:

We would like to send greetings and congratulations to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and the friendly Cambodian people. The Hungarian people admire the Cambodian people's achievements in building a new society. We highly appreciate and support the PRK's legitimate efforts aimed at building peace and security in Southeast Asia.

I [as heard] am happy to note that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and people have developed for the benefit of our common cause of peace and social progress. We would like to wish you and the Cambodian people new successes in your activities full of sacrifice for the glory of the fatherland.

JARUZELSKI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROME

Speaks at 12 Jan Banquet

AU151507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Rome, 12 Jan -- Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered the following speech at a dinner given by Italian Premier Bettino Craxi here today.

It is a great satisfaction for me that I can relay warm greetings, here on Italian territory, in the name of the Polish nation, to the traditionally befriended Italian nation and wish it success and development at the beginning of 1987.

Thank you, Mr Chairman, for the kind words of greetings. We meet in the beautiful, hospitable Italy with numerous expressions of sympathy and respect for Poland and Poles. These feelings are fully reciprocated in my country.

Social and cultural ties are still lively in the minds of our two peoples. A Pole coming to Italy does not feel alien, he follows trails that have been trodden since the Middle Ages. Nicholas Copernicus, Jan Kochanowski, and other Polish humanitarians of the Renaissance came to Italy to study at the famous universities of Bologna and Padua. Our greatest writers have extolled the beauty of Italy and its noble sons. The works of Italian artists, especially painters and architects like Antonio Corazzi, Marcello Bacciarelli, or Bernardo Belotto, known as Canaletto, have entered the treasury of Polish culture for good.

The slogan "for your freedom and ours" has nobly gone down in the latest history of both nations. When the Italian people performed the great deed of uniting their fatherland and the Polish people attempted to regain their lost statehood, a feeling of solidarity developed between us. The heroic exploits of Colonel Francesco Nullo, who died on Polish soil, and his companions have become a national symbol, whereas the Polish legions in Italy -- in the words of the song that was written in Reggio Emilia and which has been our national anthem for a long time -- were to bring freedom from "Italian soil to Poland." Here also lie the remains of Polish soldiers -- the conquerors of Monte Cassino and the liberators of Loreto, Ancona, and Bologna from the fascist yoke. We are grateful to the republic's society and authorities for remembering them warmly and permanently.

Polish-Italian ties, consolidated through centuries, also have a broader, international scope. The Italian Republic is one of the leading partner of People's Poland in the East-West dialogue. Our states, though they belong to different political and military blocs, can and should introduce an important, more meaningful contribution to the reconstruction of trust, to consolidation of peaceful cooperation in the divided world. There are no basic obstacles for us to create model relations of a kind in which obvious differences do not hamper active, mutually advantageous cooperation. How difficult it is to accept the fact that at the end of the century in which terrible wars on two occasions devastated Europe, the threat of potential conflict in which young Italians and young Poles would have to stand against one another remains real.

No nation can today secure lasting security for itself through military means exclusively. The only way is to shape a better international atmosphere, to strengthen confidence, respect for the separateness of individual sovereign solutions of all states and nations as well as to counter attempts to question the Yalta-Potsdam territorial order, the foundation of the foundations of peace in Europe.

It is particularly necessary to take up genuine, practical disarmament steps. It is just in this direction that peace initiatives of socialist community countries are aimed, with special reference to the comprehensive proposal presented by the Soviet side at the meeting in Reykjavik.

People's Poland has been actively coming out for peaceful coexistence, dialogue and disarmament for years. With this intention we have recently addressed the Vienna CSCE meeting with a proposal to expand the mandate of the second stage of the Stockholm conference. We come out for decreasing tension and starting the process of reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. For this is the fundamental condition for overcoming artificial barriers and division on our continent and for restoring civilizational, economic and cultural ties which were shaped for centuries. Poland is vitally interested in this.

We attentively follow the international activity pursued by the government of the Italian Republic, including that in favour of improving the climate in Europe and in the Mediterranean. I am glad that we could find many common or convergent conclusions on this matter in our talks today.

Let me take this opportunity to stress the wide-spread fame won by the appeals and calls launched in the nearby Vatican, by untiring activity pursued by His Holiness Pope John Paul II in the defense of peace.

Throughout her history, Poland had periods of glory and development but also tragic disasters and collapses. The foundation of an independent People's Poland, the first Polish state within friendly, secure and inviolable borders in a thousand years, was a great historic breakthrough for which the nation paid with an immensity of suffering and heroic struggle.

Internal contradictions appear in the development process of each state, Poland inclusive. As almost any other nation we have also gone through various difficult tests. Today our country is proceeding along a road of socialist renewal. Through extensive socio-political and economic reforms we are creating conditions which contribute to focusing the nation's energy on key tasks and enable a better use of material and intellectual potential and acceleration of Poland's development.

We attach big significance to the state of relations with the Italian Republic. In recent years, certain disturbances occurred in them. Considerable limitations and setbacks, especially in the economic sphere, took place. Trade turnover slumped. Poland lost out on this but Italy had no gains either. It is good that we can speak about this in the past tense.

Mr Prime Minister, I am pleased with our exchange of views on the chances and horizons of mutually beneficial cooperation. I also wish to express a conviction that this may be a factor helping normalize the relations between the CEMA and the EEC, and thus contribute to strengthening the tissue of dialogue and detente on our continent, to the building of the Europe of peace and broad, fruitful cooperation.

Esteemed Mr Chairman and dear Italian friends: I well remember your short visit to Warsaw, Mr Premier, and the talks with Minister Andreotti and other meetings and contacts between our countries' parliaments, political parties, and social organizations.

This official Polish visit, the first one at this level for nearly 10 years, clearly testifies to the fact that we are together determined to secure lasting development of mutual relations. We frankly wish that they reach ever higher rank in all fields.

What speaks for this is history, convergence of current interests, and prospects for mutual advantages. Vast possibilities are emerging. Whether they are fully used depends on the willingness, imagination and consistency of both sides. I trust this will be so.

Meets Rome Businessmen

LD141105 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Rome, Jan. 13 -- After more than three and a half hours of talks in the Vatican City today, Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage arrived at the monument-altar to the motherland with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in its central part.

At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath of red-and-white flowers with a red-and-white ribbon bearing an inscription "President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic". The ceremony was accompanied by military honours. Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini took part in the wreath-laying ceremony. Next followed an introduction to Wojciech Jaruzelski of senior officers and commanders of individual troops.

Jaruzelski then called on the nearby capitol, the seat of Rome's Syndic [as received] and the municipal authorities. He was greeted at the entrance to the Palace of Conservators by Syndic Prof. Nicola Signorello. Then, members of the city council were introduced to Jaruzelski.

At the Senators' Palace the hosts held an official meeting with the Polish guests. Syndic signorello and Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered addresses.

Greeting Poland's president of the Council of State, Rome's Syndic stated that Wojciech Jaruzelski was particularly welcomed as a representative of a nation covered with glory, tightly linked with the history and culture of Italy and Rome over the centuries.

"This unity of struggle and ideals reaching the present day was last expressed at its best in the struggle waged in Italy during World War Two, when many brave Poles lost their lives at Monte Cassino," he said. "Our relations have developed and consolidated in all fields, thus creating an important element of cooperation and solidarity for the good of Europe and the protection of human rights, which had been endorsed by the Helsinki Charter, and which should be continued, confirmed, and developed," the Syndic added.

Expressing cordial thanks for the welcome he received, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that he perceived the words directed to the Polish people as yet another sign of the centuries-old friendship binding the two nations.

"We arrived from a country which had experienced the atrocities of war. The capital of Poland -- the heroic, martyr city of Warsaw -- fell into ruin. The fate showed more kindness for Rome. Saving its historic heritage is of a lasting importance for all Europeans and mankind at large," Jaruzelski said.

"The memory of the past and concern for the future create a strong desire for peace. Conflicts on the European continent failed to spare any nation today, any monument to our civilization. The Forum Romanum changed into a radioactive debris is a vision which one should counteract by all means and before it is too late," he stressed.

Late in the afternoon, Jaruzelski met with a group of Italian businessmen affiliated to the Confidustria union and representatives of firms of the sector with state shares. Jaruzelski stressed the significance of the meeting for Poland's industry starting cooperation with Italy. He also informed the gathering about the latest forms of Poland's cooperation within the CMEA, with China, India, and Japan.

The sides favourably assessed the present state of cooperation in aviation and possibilities of developing cooperating in electronics. Also presented were possibilities of joint production of lead-free petrol.

Much attention was devoted to Poland's policy on coal and raw materials, in connection with Zbigniew Szalajda's statement to the effect that Poland was interested in boosting exports of highly processed industrial goods, rather than raw materials alone, zinc or copper for one.

Following the meeting with businessmen, Jaruzelski held a talk with Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rino Formica, the minister presented a new trend of Italy's economic opening towards East European countries, particularly Poland. This regards both boosting direct trade in the hitherto forms and trade on third markets.

During a meeting with Chairman of the Fiat company Giovanni Agnelli, the sides reviewed prospects for and possibilities of developing Polish-Italian cooperation in the automotive industry.

Late in the evening Wojciech Jaruzelski started a meeting with General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta.

Also today, Jaruzelski talked with President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian parliament Mrs Nilde Iotti.

Talks With Natta

LD141847 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Rome, Jan. 14 -- Tuesday's meeting between PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party PCI Alessandro Natta lasted two hours and ended shortly before midnight.

During the meeting the sides stated that many issues have been already cleared in relations between both parties and that at present attention should be focused on how the PUWP and the PCI could best serve the working class, the country and peace in Europe. In the talk both sides concentrated on a vision of the future.

The first secretary expressed support for the document of the CPI of November last concerning the security of Italy and Europe and disarmament. The document contains many common thoughts which creates a broad platform of cooperation. Wojciech Jaruzelski extensively presented the development of the policy of the PUWP and its prospects, underscoring pointedly that martial law was not once introduced to limit democracy but to create possibilities of expanding it. The stronger the economy the more fully, the more consistently the process of democratization will be possible to continue.

On his part Natta expressed support for the processes taking place in Poland, for the Polish-Italian dialogue which the PCI fully supports. The general secretary also underlined the significance of talks held by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Vatican stating that their significance went beyond Poland's borders.

During the talk the sides pointed out that the communist and worker movement has at present entered a new stage of development and that everything that was going on in socialist countries within the frame of putting to practice the strategy of acceleration and democratization was a factor contributing to the practice and policy of Communist parties in the West which vigorously back this strategy.

Many issues, including especially the broadening of social dialogue, are common for communist and worker parties in capitalist and socialist countries. This opens up tremendous opportunities for joint discussions and research.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Alessandro Natta to pay a visit to Poland to continue the discussion started in Rome.

14 Jan Press Conference

LD142330 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1912 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Press conference given on 14 January by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the State Council, at Rome's Grand Hotel, at the end of his visit to Italy and the Vatican -- recorded]

[Text] [Jaruzelski] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, my 3-day visit to the Italian Republic and the Vatican is coming to an end. I personally regard this visit as highly successful. I had numerous, long meetings and talks. We met with traditional hospitality from Italian society, and from the population of Rome. We experienced moments of heightened emotions when we visited the cemetery for Polish soldiers in Monte Cassino today. I wanted, through the mediation of Italian television, radio, and press to cordially thank you for the respect and kindness shown to the Polish nation. We cannot examine the results of this visit on the spot and in the short term. I am convinced that our visit on the Tiber will bear long-lasting fruit that will have significance for our relations. I think that I am entitled to state that as a result of this visit, a qualitative step forward in the development of our cooperation in all spheres took place and above all, will take place. In the present, complex international situation, we treat this visit and these contacts as a significant aspect of intra-European relations, of East-West relations. With this thought in mind, we wish, and we have expressed this desire, for our relations with the Italians to achieve an exemplary and model character. Of course, it will require work on both sides to bring these intentions to life in the particular spheres of economy, politics, science, and culture. I am very happy that our talks with President Cossiga, with Prime Minister Craxi, with other Italian political and economic officials have confirmed that this is our mutual goal, that this is not only demanded and necessary but is also, above all, possible.

Now a few words about our stay in the Vatican. We anticipated this visit with great interest and due attention, just as we follow the tireless activity of His Holiness John Paul II in defense of peace. We in Poland, and I do not think I need to expand more on this in this gathering, attach great importance to this activity of the Polish Pope. The talk that I held with the pope left a profound impression on me. We were in full agreement as to the need for European initiatives and efforts serving the cause of detente and peace in Europe and the world. We discussed the international aspects of the issue in more detail with Cardinal Casaroli. My meeting with His Holiness John Paul II was the continuation of the dialogue, of the personal contact initiated in 1983.

In total, I consider my visit to the Vatican as extremely important. I confirmed, this time in person, the invitation that was earlier conveyed in writing to his holiness to pay a visit to Poland. We expect the pope in our fatherland in June of this year. As you see, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, the visit to Italy deserves the highest evaluation, in the widest meaning of this word.

We are leaving your country in the feeling that we shall continue to develop our cooperation fruitfully and that this will serve the cause of the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our nations, as well as detente and peace in Europe.

[Unnamed AVENNIRE reporter in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] Not long ago, Primate Glemp declared, during a sermon, that relations between the government and the church are the worst possible. Can we expect an improvement in these relations after your visit to the Vatican and talks with the pope?

[Jaruzelski] I do not know in which language you read the Polish primate's sermon. Maybe the translation was a bit too straightforward. I read this sermon in Polish, in the original, and I did not see it in this light; and above all, I know Cardinal Glemp very well personally. As you know, not long ago, not quite a month ago, we met for a very long talk and I think that relations between the state and the church are developing correctly. This does not mean that they are free of various types of problems which we are attempting -- in a manner beneficial to the national interest, to the interest of Poland, which takes priority for us all -- to solve in a positive way.

You are of course right that yesterday's talks, the visit to the Vatican, is bound to constitute an important stimulus for the further constructive development of these relations. Our state expresses and represents this intention and this desire unceasingly.

[Wlodzimierz Lodzinski of TRYBUNA LUDU] Comrade chairman, I wish to return to the formula of the comrade chairman concerning the possibility of creating a model character for Polish-Italian relations, exemplary from the point of view of Europe's interests. How would the comrade chairman define the principles and aims of such a model of Polish-Italian cooperation?

[Jaruzelski] As I already said during the introductory speech, we are all undoubtedly anxious that the situation in Europe and the world is a complex one and that we should, with all possible efforts, oppose the continuation of the arms race, the creation of tensions and conflict situations whereby it would seem that the two parts of Europe are moving away from each other. And, after all, viewing the matter in a civilized way, Europe constitutes one whole, from the Atlantic to the Urals, not just in a geographical way. We have experienced, if it may be called this, a golden era in the history of Europe -- in the mid-seventies -- and I would like to emphasize that during this period Poland played a very active role in support of the Helsinki conference [word indistinct] in European cooperation. This process, which bridged the seventies and the eighties, was disrupted. I am not going to go into the nature of these disruptions, since our categories and assessments are not always going to agree, but that is not really the point. The point is to rebuild constructive cooperation and, alongside the actions and efforts of individual groups -- I am thinking of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the CEMA and the EEC -- and we know that progress is considerably more difficult within these treaties because all kinds of aspects come into play which cannot be reduced to a common denominator -- although we think that we are moving along this road a bit too slowly -- many proposals of the socialist countries, including the proposal presented at Budapest, are not receiving the proper resonance and that also is why bilateral actions are so very important.

European countries of the importance of Italy and Poland have a historical and contemporary duty to play an active role in this regard. In talks with leading Italian officials we were agreed that the development of our economic, political, scientific and cultural relations, about which I have spoken, could serve as a catalyst for the all-European press thus creating a certain pattern.

Perhaps I have replied to this question in rather a general way but I do not regard it as very important.

[Hans Jakob Stehle of DIE ZEIT, in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] Mr Chairman, in your interview with the Rome newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, you said that the Catholic Church has a permanent role in Poland. Does this formulation constitute a revision of Marxist theory on the issue of religion?

[Jaruzelski] I do not know at this time what theory you are thinking and talking about. Let us not talk of theories but about life, about specific conditions and situations. I do not think we should return to the encyclical *divini redemptoris* about godless communism from 1937, and to the statement of the Holy Office in 1949 threatening members or supporters of the Communist Party with excommunication. We also do not want to return to a variety of perhaps premature judgements on the subject of the possibilities for coexistence between religion -- the church -- and the socialist state. We in Poland have also committed certain sins in this respect. Life goes on and creates new situations. We are more mature. If you cite Marx I will cite Lenin. He is historically closer, is he not? Lenin said it is not important what people see, what they do with the thought of heaven. What is most important is that which happens here on earth, that which unites us.

Today, all of us, believers and nonbelievers, people of various convictions and faiths, must be linked by the supreme value: peace. We are very glad that the Polish pope fulfills such an active role in this respect and that this corresponds with the intentions and activities that are being undertaken by the socialist countries. It transpires that in this great cause we can be together.

[Pierro Casso, CORRIERE EUROPEO, in Italian with superimposed translation] Mr Chairman, I would like to ask about the economic results of your visit to Italy, and, in particular, about what was the outcome of your meeting and talks yesterday with representatives of Italian industry?

[Jaruzelski] I would like above all to stress that after a period of great breakdown in our cooperation, regression -- again I do not want to go into the nature of this breakdown, this is after all a subject that is polemical, and that which exists today and will be tomorrow is what counts. In 1984 the slow process of reconstruction started and so our visit is taking place on prepared ground in some sense. But it has created qualitatively one of the leading places in our talks with the authorities of the Italian Republic and, as you know, we yesterday had long talks with industrial circles, with the economic activists of Italy. Time does not allow us to talk of the details, but we are very satisfied with these talks, with the model nature of our relations. I am very glad that we will be able to dynamically develop cooperation precisely with the Italians. If you will permit, I will make a little digression from this question. In the Italian press we met with such commentaries, in any case not just in the Italian, that we have come here for help, that this is some sort of one-sided approach to this cooperation. We very much value Polish-Italian friendship but we know that it has nothing to do with philanthropy. Business is not directed by sentiments and emotions. Poland is a partner that can satisfy the expectations of our contractees in all the fields interesting us. I would like to inform you that industrial production in 1986 has already clearly exceeded production for 1979. Last year was a record year in the history of Polish agriculture. There are other positive indicators.

We are introducing ever more thoroughly the economic reform. Of course, this does not mean that I am idealizing our economic situation. It continues to be complex and difficult but we are not a shipwreck at sea, we are not a drowning man calling for salvation; amongst other things, because we have very solid backing through economic cooperation with the socialist countries and particularly through the economy of the Soviet Union, which, as is known, is becoming more dynamic and which constitutes for us an excellent and solid base. This also, among other things, may testify to the attractiveness of Poland as a partner who is established in a strong system, which as it were strengthens Poland's own capabilities.

[Paloma Gomez Borrero, Venezuelan television, in Spanish with superimposed Polish translation] (?Returning) to the meeting with the holy father, I would like to ask you what you said to him to convince him that you really want an improvement of relations with the church. How does the matter concerning the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Holy See look?

[Jaruzelski] You will forgive the joke but a press conference is not confession. I will limit myself to this: The talk was very useful and [word indistinct] but its results will, after all, be noticeable within a given time-period, Mr Viola, our friend.

[Sandro Viola, LA REPUBBLICA, in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] Chairman, it would seem that the Polish delegation, at the beginning, was opposed to a meeting with representatives of the trade unions. Could you say what influenced you to decide on a meeting with representatives of the Italian trade unions?

[Jaruzelski] Against the meeting with the trade unionists...[changes thought] the Polish delegation, or rather, our representatives were opposed to accepting ultimatum-type demands. We Poles have this strange character that we do not accept ultimatums. When it turned out that the formula for this meeting proposed by the trade unionists had been modified -- what is important here is the exchange of opinions concerning the situation of working people in our countries -- we accepted this offer with satisfaction; we conducted a long and very frank conversation. I think that we mutually explained many complicated matters, which will allow us to understand each other in the best possible way and to understand means -- with the prospect of coming to an understanding.

For understandable reasons the points of view of Rome and Warsaw are different. Anyway, we have presented the following principle to our Italian interlocutors: We should not mutually criticize our realities, not say who is better or worse, but recognize the difference resulting from our respective political systems, the geographical and historical differences between our countries. At the same time, I personally have the principle that if I am to point out to someone that he has ugly wrinkles or a spot on his nose, I would look at myself in the mirror first. Having done this, I immediately become more modest and realistic -- in any case, a mirror teaches one modesty -- of course this does not apply to beautiful ladies.

[Unidentified ABC reporter, in English with superimposed Italian translation] As the economic sanctions have been lifted, will there be a future for an independent labor union?

[Jaruzelski] I think that the question contains a certain lack of understanding of the realities of the People's Polish Republic. Please treat this reply as an invitation to you, sir, to come to Poland to get acquainted with these realities.

I hope your question does not reach the Polish trade unionists because they would feel very hurt by it. These are authentically independent and self-governing trade unions which have 7 million members, 63 percent of all the employees of the national economy. May I recall that in the United States trade union membership amounts to 19 percent and I would wish the trade unions of many, many countries which you represent here to achieve such a high degree of trade union membership and level of effectiveness of their action in defense of the interests of the working people. I can supply the details but time does not allow me to do so.

[Moderator] As I said at the beginning, due to the fact that the conference is late we will not be able to extend it because Prime Minister Craxi is waiting at the airport. We have time for one question only.

[Volci Cerrari of the Italian press, in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] What important issue remains of your policy of 1980, what permanent or important thing still remains?

[Jaruzelski] You have asked a question which is extremely extensive. We are realizing everything which has been most valuable in the 40-year history of the Polish People's Republic, at the same time rejecting everything which failed the test, which slowed us down and was destructive.

Also, these years are treated by us in exactly the same way. We continue with many values -- this has been clearly confirmed by the 9th and recent 10th PZPR Congress. We call this a process of socialist renewal, the way of reforms and acceleration of our economy and expansion of the democracy of our social and political life. These are not just words, it is also the practice and every objective observer can and should admit this. We shall continue to follow this path.

[Announcer] And just one more question that was put forward during the conference.

[Unidentified correspondent from Radio Radicale, in Italian with superimposed Polish translation] General, from the time that you came to power, as a consequence of the actions of the Militia, 84 people have been killed. Your regime is trying to screen this with an amnesty, but many sentenced people are still in the jails. Did you come to Italy to ask for economic help?

[Jaruzelski] Sir, the tone of this question, or really statement, really should free me from replying. As is known, barbarians from the north came to Rome as well. I expected more courtesy here but that is not significant. I saw that which you say here in a very small edition on the street. I treat this as a very particular kind of folklore, but not political, rather from a notion the theater of the grotesque. Thank you.

Makes Statement, Departs

LD141849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Chairman of the State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski, after afternoon meetings with among others, Italian trade unionists, the leaders of the three largest trade union confederations, and also general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta, held a press conference.

The press conference attracted a record number of journalists, both Italian and Polish, and correspondents from the many press agencies and television stations working in Rome, as well as from newspapers from the whole of Europe and the world.

In an opening statement, Wojciech Jaruzelski highly evaluated his visit to Italy, expressing the hope that it will serve the tightening of Polish-Italian cooperation as well as the cause of peace and the reduction of tension in Europe and the world.

An hour ago, the chairman of the Council of State left hospitable Italy. The special airplane departed for Warsaw.

Calls Visit 'A Success'

LD142238 Warsaw PAP in English 2203 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 14 -- Poland's president of the Council of State, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski returned to Warsaw tonight from his official visit to Italy.

Jaruzelski and his entourage were greeted at Okecie Airport by Party and state top officials with Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, and Kazimierz Barcikowski. Also present were: Secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, Vice-Secretary of the Polish Episcopate Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, as well as Italian Charge D'affaires A.I. Vberto Pestalozza.

In a brief statement for the press Jaruzelski said in part:

"We are coming back with great impressions. The visit to Italy and the Vatican was a success as far as substantive matters are concerned. The significance of talks and conclusions we jointly drew is likely to serve Poland, Polish-Italian relations, state-church relations, and -- in a broader sense -- European detente."

DEMONSTRATION HELD AS JARUZELSKI VISITS WAR GRAVES

AU141627 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Monte Cassino, Italy, Jan 14 (AFP) -- Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski Wednesday visited Polish war graves at the Benedictine abbey of Monte Cassino in northern Italy, as police shepherded away several pro-Solidarity demonstrators.

Protesters, mainly young Poles from refugee camps in Capua and Latina who had slipped through the security net and onto the hillside overlooking the military cemetery, gave the V for Victory salute and chanted slogans in support of the banned Polish trade union before they were led away.

Several dozen young Italians heeded calls by left-wing parties to demonstrate along the general's route to the cemetery and the imposing abbey, destroyed in 1944 and rebuilt after the war.

The general, in uniform for the first time since his arrival, laid a red and white wreath on the tomb of General Bronislaw Duch, wartime commander of the Third Division the Carpathian Rifles.

Italian officials were careful to plan a route which avoided the grave of General Wladyslaw Anders, considered by many after the war as a symbol of a free Poland.

General Jaruzelski, at a meeting later with the leaders of Italy's three main trade union confederations, invited them to Poland to "learn more about the workings of Polish trade unions." The Italians responded by asking him to allow the creation of free trade unions and to permit Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to visit Italy.

The general was scheduled to return Wednesday evening to Warsaw, where the press had acclaimed his meeting Tuesday with fellow countryman Pope John Paul II.

Newspaper and television reports commented on the "exceptional length" of the 70-minute "historic" meeting, with one headline proclaiming "Two Poles should always be able to get on together."

ITALIAN UNIONS REJECT JARUZELSKI INVITATION

AU151447 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Rome, Jan 15 (AFP) -- Italy's three main trade unions, one of them Communist, Thursday refused an invitation by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit Poland.

They said they would not do so for as long as Solidarity chief Lech Walesa is not allowed by the Polish authorities to visit Italy.

Girogio Benvenuto, general secretary of the Socialist UIL [Italian Union of Labor], told a press conference that the unions told General Jaruzelski, who has just completed a three-day visit to Italy, "everything that he did not want to hear about Lech Walesa."

Mr Benvenuto, along with the general secretaries of the Communist CGIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor], Mario Pizzinato, and the Christian-Democratic CISL [Italian Confederation of Workers Union], Antonio Marini, had a two-and-a-half hour meeting with Gen. Jaruzelski in Rome Wednesday.

Mr Benvenuto said that during the "tough and bitter" encounter, the trade union leaders asked Gen. Jaruzelski to restore trade union pluralism in Poland and stop official discrimination against Polish workers who do not belong to official unions.

Gen. Jaruzelski, said Mr Benvenuto, argued that Solidarity is not a trade union but an anti-Communist political movement and had violated the Gdansk agreement that established it. He also denied that 10 trade unionists are in jail in Poland.

"I answered Mr Jaruzelski," said Mr Benvenuto, "that, to build socialism, an autonomous trade union movement is needed at factory level."

POPE REPORTEDLY WILLING TO MEET WALESA

AU160916 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, January 15 -- Pope John Paul II is willing to meet Polish labour leader Lech Walesa should the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate visit Rome this April, on an invitation from the leaders of the Italian labour movement, well-informed sources told ANSA here on Thursday.

According to these same sources, the Italian CGIL-VIL-CISL labour federations have already reached a preliminary accord for a joint audience that the Polish-born pope will grant Walesa and representatives from the Italian labour movement, should the former leader of the banned "Solidarnosc" labour union be allowed to visit Italy.

There has been no official word yet on whether Polish authorities will grant Walesa an exit visa to visit Italy. In the past, Walesa was unable to accept invitations made to him, from Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Rome's Mayor Signorello, to take part in an international peace convention, to visit Rome due to Polish Government opposition.

NAKASONE BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

Welcomed by Messner

LD151847 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 -- Tonight, Japan's Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone came on an official visit to Poland at the invitation from Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. At the Warsaw Okęcie Airport, the head of the Japanese Government was welcomed by Zbigniew Messner and members of the Polish Government.

Next, both premiers and their entourage went to the Victoria Hotel for an official ceremony of welcome.

Attends Welcome Ceremony

LD160916 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 -- Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived for an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. The visit is a significant event in the development of bilateral relations which have recently been marked by an animated political dialogue.

The welcome ceremony was held tonight at Warsaw's Okęcie airport, decorated with flags of both states, where Prime Minister Messner, Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski met the Japanese guest. The ceremony was accompanied by military guard of honour. Present was ambassador of Japan Sasumu Matsudara.

Both prime ministers were driven to the "Victoria" Hotel where Yasuhiro Nakasone will reside during his visit to Warsaw. The presentation of members of both delegations who will take part in Friday's talks was held in the hotel because of the freezing cold.

Nakasone's entourage includes: Deputy head of prime minister's office Hideo Watanabe, Vice-Premier of Foreign Affairs Shinichi Yanai, a group of Japanese parliament members, senior Foreign Ministry officials, advisers and experts.

Present at the meeting in the "Victoria" Hotel were also Warsaw fathers, generals, doyen of the diplomatic corps GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer, and Polish Ambassador to Japan Ryszard Frackiewicz.

Silent on Successor

OW160135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Thursday he will not issue a retirement announcement until shortly before he actually steps down.

In a meeting with Japanese reporters accompanying him on his current tour of Europe, Nakasone touched on his own future and on political issues his government is facing at home.

Referring to his one-year extended term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, which expires on October 30, the prime minister said he has a heavy responsibility to carry out pledges made to the Japanese people and to follow through with administrative matters while maintaining international credibility.

When such responsibility is taken into account, Nakasone said, "it would be out of the question in political common sense (for me) to make clear when I'll resign long before (the resignation takes place)."

Nakasone refused to discuss the question of his successor, saying that "such a smelly matter should be kept in a freezer."

He indicated he is determined for the time being to devote himself fully to such issues as reform of the tax system and the school system.

The premier said Japan must pay full attention to the views of neighboring countries concerning increased defense outlays in fiscal 1987, which starts in April, but added that Japan has its principles "as an international state." He said defense is something which the Japanese Government has to decide for itself.

China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping has expressed apprehension about the Nakasone cabinet's approval of a defense budget of 3.51 trillion yen, which exceeds 1 percent of the country's projected gross national product for the fiscal year, breaking through a decade-old ceiling.

Nakasone said he will decide a new ceiling for defense outlays after his return home. He said he will seek a "smooth" session of the Diet, which resumes January 26 after a long New Year recess."

Offers Conditional Credit

OW161345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT 16 Jan 87

[By Hisako Yoshida]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan Friday extended a conditional offer of fresh credits to Poland subject to a satisfactory settlement of Poland's massive foreign debt, Japanese officials said. The officials said Nakasone made the offer in talks with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Nakasone told Jaruzelski that Japan will take a "forward looking" stance over the credit matter if there is international agreement over the repayment schedule for Poland's external debt, estimated at more than 30 billion dollars.

The meeting lasted 75 minutes, 15 minutes longer than scheduled. The two leaders also took up the subject of a new summit meeting with the United States and the Soviet Union, and agreed that the two superpowers should resume their dialogue as soon as possible.

The call for a fresh U.S.-Soviet summit meeting has been a central theme during Nakasone's four-nation tour. He visited Finland, East Germany and Yugoslavia before arriving in Poland Thursday.

Japanese officials said Nakasone also invited Jaruzelski to visit Japan. Nakasone had a hour-long separate meeting with Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner prior to the Jaruzelski session.

SEJM TO MEET 28, 29 JAN; AGENDA OUTLINED

LD151943 Warsaw PAP in English 1600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 -- The Sejm (Poland's parliament) Presidium decided to hold the 16th meeting of the Sejm on January 28th and 29th, 1987.

The agenda of the meeting includes:

-- Information by the prime minister on socio-economic situation of the country and on the 1987 government plans,

-- Report by the Sejm Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the legislative work committee on government draft law on counteracting monopolistic practices in the national economy,

-- Report by the Committee for Social (welfare) Policy, Health and Physical Culture and the legislative work committee on government report on pharmaceutical means, sanitary articles and pharmacies,

-- Government information on state of environment protection and on current government activities in this field.

-- Deputies' question time,

-- Draft law on closing the Sejm session.

PAP parliamentary commentator writes:

Environment protection will be a major topic on the agenda of the January Sejm meeting. Society shows big interest in this problematique which has been mirrored in a hundred of letters received by the Sejm last year from individual persons and civic organizations, to mention the Nature Protection League, containing evaluations, proposals and complains.

Society's concern over the state of environment in this country is shared by deputies. Sejm committees have been pressing for actions to be taken in several sensitive fields. The point is to increase the volume of water in the existing storage reservoirs to reach the necessary minimal level of six thousand million cubic metres, to build more medium and small-size sewage treatment stations, to introduce technologies for coal enriching and purification in order to reduce the emission of hazardous gases and to cope decisively with the problem of industrial wastes which now spread over an area of more than ten thousand hectares.

URBAN ADDRESSES WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 13 JAN

LD131747 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 13 Jan 87

[By Jerzy Redlich and Krzysztof Rozner]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 13 -- The key topics touched upon during the weekly press conference held today by government spokesman Jerzy Urban included: Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, power supply in Poland, preparations for the Japanese premier's visit to Poland, possibilities for lifting meat rationing, demonstration of Italian citizens in Warsaw and dishonest reports of the BBC.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's Visit to Italy [subhead]

Asked whether new economic agreements were planned to be signed during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, Minister Urban replied that no signing of agreements was envisaged but that talks were being conducted with Italian businessmen which will most probably pave the way to further Polish-Italian cooperation. "Poland is open to the development of economic relations," he added.

Referring to today's meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and John Paul II and the future papal visit to Poland, one of the journalists asked for the estimated costs of the visit and their division. Jerzy Urban replied that, like during the previous visit, the costs will be appropriately divided between the church and the state and that the volume of the costs could not be precisely estimated.

Asked about tomorrow's meeting between the president of the Council of State and representatives of Italian trade unions at their request, the spokesman stated that consent to hold such a meeting was given immediately. It is expected that during the meeting the Italian Trade Unionists will brief Wojciech Jaruzelski on their problems and he, on the other hand, will present information of the same range about the trade union movement in Poland.

Power Supply in Poland [subhead]

Asked to present the situation in power supply in Poland in connection with the severe winter, Urban stated that thus far there were no greater disturbances in energy supply. Short-lasting though sharp disturbances were tied with difficulties in extracting coal from strip mines and the freezing of fuel in storage yards.

Any possible limitations of energy supply, especially for the population, can be avoided if the receivers show understanding for the situation and save energy.

Centralized supplies of heat are treated as priorities, there are no stoppages in supplies although in some places, for instance Gdansk, flats are underheated because of lack of fuels, Urban said.

In order to solve this problem a portion of coal allotted to exports was directed to thermal-electric power plants.

All railway routes are clear but it turned out impossible to maintain on-time cargo loading and train departures and arrivals.

On Eve of Japan's Premier's Visit to Poland [subhead]

Asked about the programme of the visit of Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone to Poland, the spokesman stated that the Polish side, which has done much to develop cooperation, attached greatest importance to economic talks.

Progress in this field is desirable and possible because the current Polish-Japanese economic relations are, in Poland's view, significantly below capacities.

Will Meat Rationing Be Lifted? [subhead]

Asked about a possible lifting of meat rationing, Urban replied that the matter was being considered but that this year the lifting of meat coupons is not expected.

Before such a decision is reached it is necessary to thoroughly analyze livestock rearing forecasts. A broad social consultation will also be necessary.

Demonstration of Italian Citizens in Warsaw [subhead]

Asked about the grounds for the expulsion from Poland of several Italian citizens, among them deputies to the Italian and European Parliament, who were protesting against Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Italy, the spokesman stated that these people have been expelled on the basis of the sovereign right of every country to withdraw visas.

The reason for the expulsion was disturbance of public order through the organization of -- as the Western press called it -- a demonstration, stated Urban.

These people, not quite knowing against what they were protesting, demanded, for instance, the freeing of political prisoners and these are outdated demands, he added.

Such demonstrations are an example of Italian political folklore, the transplantation of which onto Polish soil we do not deem necessary, Urban said.

Dishonest Reports of BBC [subhead]

The spokesman took a stance towards certain shocking, as he described them, manifestations of the activities of the BBC radio station.

The Polish language section of this broadcasting station has recently aired several programmes which distorted Polish reality.

They concerned, for instance, the questioning of the actual number of people freed under the amnesty, not differentiating between politically-motivated and criminal offences. A too low number of freed political prisoners was put to question while in fact there were no more of them.

Another example is the fabricated report of the BBC alleging that Leszek Moczulski was able to leave for Great Britain under pressure from Moscow.

It is surrealistic that such a serious broadcasting station repeats such megalomaniac statements of Moczulski himself.

It is shocking that the BBC, which is known to be moderate and relatively objective towards Polish affairs, shows such glaring journalistic dishonesty, Urban stated.

Ecological Demonstration in Wroclaw [subhead]

Asked for explanations concerning the so-called ecological demonstration in Wroclaw, Urban announced that last Saturday a group of activists from one of the illegal structures gathered there to take advantage of the pretext of social discussion on the pollution of the natural environment caused by the steel mill in Siechnice.

Since the demonstrators did not follow orders to disperse they were apprehended and put before a misdemeanour court.

An expertise on the pollution caused by the Siechnice steel mill is being carried out by relevant scientific centres.

Decisions as to whether to modernize or close the steel mill will be made on the basis of the results of this research, stated the spokesman.

The Case of Iwaszkiewicz and Andrzejewska [subhead]

Asked about the case of Krystyna Iwaszkiewicz and Teresa Andrzejewska, Urban announced that both women were sentenced to prison in June last year for taking high bribes for promises of obtaining flat allotments [allocation of apartments] while referring to their alleged good ties with the president of Warsaw.

The defence has appealed the verdict. At the same time Krystyna Iwaszkiewicz began a hunger strike. From the fourth day of her hunger strike she has been force-fed through a tube and remains under medical care, stated Urban.

Investigation Into Joern's Case [subhead]

Replying to a question about Swedish truck driver Lorsen Joern, Urban stated that the investigation into this case was going on and that it was hard to predict when it winds up.

DAILY CRITICIZES CATHOLIC CULTURE WEEKS

AU121852 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 87 p 4

[Jerzy Lobman article: "Is It Only Culture That Is Involved?"]

[Excerpts] Churches have ceased to be mere places of worship. In recent years, one has been hearing more and more, particularly in the summer and fall, about concerts, exhibitions, lectures, theatrical performances, movies, and other similar events held in houses of God or their outbuildings as part of "culture weeks" or other periods of time devoted to "Christian culture."

It began in 1975 as a form of activity by the so-called academic spiritual mission in Warsaw. It developed gradually. In 1983 one could still read in a paper the following question about the Wroclaw "culture weeks:" "Why have similar events in other dioceses not assumed such energy?" Nevertheless, more and more church premises are organizing such events and praising them avidly. So perhaps it is worth taking a closer look. [passage omitted]

In 1986, one such "week" considered Polish democracy, the experiences of the "parliamentary-democratic system of the Second Republic," and the "cult of the individual." It examined the "pluralistic world" and analyzed a "vision of the Third Polish Republic, an underground state." As we can see, all these are key problems of "Christian culture." [passage omitted]

One figure who was honored during "week" in 1983 was Jozef Bilczewski, archbishop of Lvov. He issued a pastoral letter on 4 August 1914, in which he said that "the war being waged by the monarch [the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph] at the side of imperial Germany in defense of culture and Christian principles is a just war. Let Austrian soldiers of Polish origin fulfill their duty and show at the same time that they are capable of gratitude toward the arch-Catholic monarch." [paragraph continues]

At least in this letter one may find the missing link with the "Christian culture" that was later to be defended by imperial Germany by means of its illustrious "Kulturkampf." [preceding word in German] Finally, in 1986, we find numerous references to leaders of the Home Army during the war, and especially to General Okulicki, whose contribution to "Christian culture," as we know, was that he organized subversion at the rear of the army that liberated Poland.

As we can see, apart from obvious topics, the "weeks" contain many matters that do not seem fully connected with the subject at hand. The resultant doubts are exacerbated by the sounds emerging from within the thick walls of churches.

During one lecture, which one would have thought highly relevant to "Christian culture" (or any other culture for that matter) and bearing the title "Medical Ethics and the Culture of Interpersonal Relationships," quite a primitive attack was made on the constitutional order in Poland when the lecturer, a doctor of science, said that everything is the fault of the "system," a sentence we have become used to hearing when waiting in line for something, but not in exposes delivered by academics, and during a "cultural" event at that.

Last year, sermons delivered during "culture weeks" in Czestochowa, Lochow, Lososina Gorna, and in the Nowy Sacz region called on young people to violate school discipline. In the cathedral at Siedlce the government spokesman was attacked. One church in Czestochowa attacked government policy. In Bydgoszcz, the war of 1920 [between Poland and Soviet Russia] was given a suitable interpretation, after which a Dr Jasudowicz recited a poem that was meant to be an "anti-Internationale." In the same city, in the church in Lubinska Street, the congregation said that "leadership cadres ought to be educated in churches so that one day they may take the helm of government in the country."

Despite official words of "reconciliation" in churches in Rzeszow, a sharp attack was made on "lawless communism" and the sources of the country's alleged "slavery." Churches in Przemysl attacked "Eastern culture," which, of course, possesses political undertones, but in a literal sense and in the light of the history of the Przemysl region is rather humorous. The church of Saint Jozef in Warsaw discussed the existence of "prisoners of conscience" in modern Poland, and in Lodz the thesis of so-called irreformability was extolled. One can provide more examples like these. All of them, plus the illusory interpretations given to some historic events, show that in many places we are dealing not so much with culture weeks -- whether they are Christian or not -- as with political weeks that are deliberately against our state's constitutional principles. In these, unfortunately quite numerous, events, both culture and Christianity, with which politics does not have much in common, are nothing but fig leaves.

POLITYKA VIEWS CATHOLIC CHURCH'S INCOME

AU152029 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 3 Jan 87 p 6

[Jerzy Wislocki article: "Finances of the Catholic Church in Poland -- Whatever You Please?"]

[Excerpts] People are convinced that the Catholic Church is most secretive about its finances and refuses to disclose them. This is certain, but there are some objective reasons for it. To understand them it is necessary to know the Catholic Church's organizational structure, especially insofar as the system by which its activities are financed is concerned. [passage omitted]

The material situation of the Catholic Church and its clergy in People's Poland is quite different from that before the war, simply because the church's standing income from its landed properties and from state subsidies no longer exists. We should remember that this income accounted for almost 28 percent of the church's overall prewar income. What the church did in this situation was to introduce general and voluntary diocesan contributions modeled on the parish contributions introduced in the Poznan and Gniezno archdioceses. The contributions from the faithful would differ in size, but the church could be satisfied with them, and we can see why if we examine the present incomes of parishes.

The church data show that in 1982 there were in Poland 34,843,665 Catholics, who accounted for 94.6 percent of all our citizens. In the same year there were some 780,000 births, 306,000 weddings, and 349,400 deaths. Since Poland numbers 7,715 parishes it is easy to find out the average number of parishioners per parish (4,516) and the average number of births, weddings, and deaths, excluding the 5.4 percent of non-Catholics. We also know the customary average fees for those religious and administrative services that contribute to the parish rector's personal income, as illustrated by the following table:

Average personal incomes of the rector in a parish numbering 4,500 inhabitants (about 1,500 families) in 1986:

No	Religious service	Times a year	Payment in zlotys	Annual income in zlotys
1.	Christenings	88	2,500	22,000
2.	Weddings	38	7,000	266,000
3.	Funerals	43	5,000	215,000
4.	Individual and group masses	360	750	420,000
5.	Gifts	-	-	150,000
6.	Christmas boxes	750		562,500
7.	Consecrations of houses, cars, graves, etc.	-	-	100,000
8.	a) Marriage Banns	38	1,000	38,000
	b) Birth certificates	50	200	10,000
				Total 1,981,500

This table contains approximate data because not every Catholic included in the church statistics marries in the church and has his funeral attended by a Catholic priest. In the same way we can assume that the average fees are too low, but it is difficult to establish their real value for all Poland. We should also add to his income the rent of the apartment occupied free of charge by the rector. Our calculations show that every parishioner pays the rector 2440 a year for just religious and administrative services and that the rector earns 2165,000 a month on the average. Certainly in smaller parishes totaling 1,200-2,500 parishioners (such parishes account for some 36 percent of all parishes) the rectors earn much less. On the other hand, there are parishes totaling over 10,000 persons so that their rectors can earn several million zlotys a year.

The rector's income is subject to taxation. Before the war all the clergy had to pay income tax. Every January they had to disclose their incomes in the previous year, and their statements were verified by the diocese curiae. After this, revenue offices assessed the rate of taxation. [passage omitted]

The present taxation income warrants our special attention, because the clergy are exempted from the universal income taxation, but are subject to special regulations. The arbitrary rule is that the rector of a parish totaling, say 4,500 persons has to pay Z10,200 a year by monthly installments of Z850. This means that the rector also pays tax for non-Catholics and for atheists, who live in the parish but do not go to church. Honesty in assessing taxation seems to suggest that the first thing to do would be to establish how many faithful the parish numbers. The present regulations make it necessary to charge this taxation to the priest of the religion "that numbers most adherents." But how is this possible if [state] statistics on religion do not exist? One can ask oneself why a rector pays at present 0.5 percent of his income in taxation when he had to pay 20 times as much in Poland before the war. This low taxation rate makes us assume that, at present, whatever comes into the rector's possession is his income.

Now we have to assume the income of the parish church made up of cash gifts contributed during the holy masses and of the monies dropped into church boxes. Since before the war these gifts almost equaled the incomes of the rectors, we can assume that now they also amount to Z440 a year per faithful. [sentence as published] This means that every faithful contributes Z7.6 to church boxes and containers every Sunday and holiday. This estimate is surely not too excessive. The monies collected during the holy masses are partly (about 70 percent) used to meet the needs of the church and its facilities and partly (30 percent) the needs of the dioceses, the Lublin Catholic University, and so on.

If we know the number of the faithful and the sums paid by them to the church and its clergy, we are able to draw the following conclusions, but we must remember that they cannot be considered authoritative, especially since we know nothing about diocesan grants and many other church collections:

The income of the Catholic Church can be taken to be as follows (in billions of zlotys):

Rectors	15.4
Parish churches	10.8
Diocesan Curiae	4.6
Total	30.8

Using the prewar calculating methods we should assume that 8 percent of the Z30.8 billion (about Z2.5 billion) can be assigned to investments, which is not much if we consider the present volume of church construction. That is why extra collections are made for this purpose, but we do not know how much they produce. Must these collections be made? The faithful churchgoer pays his rector Z440 a year for religious services, and this produces a lot of money. If every rector reduced his income to the level of a PPR minister (some Z70,000), the Catholic Church would be able to collect Z8.7 billion and would not have to organize any extra collections from the faithful even if it wanted to build 100 new churches a year at the cost of Z100 million each.

A reformed fiscal system has already been put into operation in Italy. Priests are paid uniform wages throughout Italy in line with the episcopate's directives. [paragraph continues]

Priests transfer all the fees for religious service to their diocesan curiae, retaining only the fees for the special masses they celebrate on order from the faithful. The tax paid by the faithful is the basis of the Catholic Church's activities. The Italian taxation system includes the principle that citizens devote part of their income taxation to charitable purposes. At present, this part may be assigned by them to meet the needs of religious associations, but there is an upper limit to this kind of contribution. This reform has eliminated the glaring disproportions in the incomes of the clergy and has made it possible to do away with the differences between the poor and rich dioceses and to plan investments. Steady incomes and taxation on religious services increase the stability of the priests' situation and create a sense of their having a certain independence from the faithful. A similar system has been in operation in German-language countries since the 19th century. The faithful in these countries pay the church tax. But in Poland priests have to make their income by saying "whatever you please."

RETIREMENT, DISABILITY PENSION SYSTEMS TO CHANGE

LD152313 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 15 -- Speaking about changes in the system of retirement and disability payments in the period 1987-1988 Minister of Labour, Wages and Welfare Stanislaw Gebala told a news conference today that the ministry intended to end the valorization of pensions of the so-called "old purse" earlier than was originally proposed. The matter in point is to increase (in sum with last year's rise) the basis for calculating retirement and disability payments granted till the end of 1981 by 50 percent, payments from 1982 -- by 35 percent and from 1983 -- by 6 percent. The payments would rise on the average by 2,100 zlotys as a result of the valorization rises which will cover 4.3 million people.

There will also be a return to the principle of valorizing retirement and disability payments. Hence, starting March 1, the bases for calculating those payments will be increased by a percentage rate corresponding to the average monthly wage increase in the state-owned economy from the previous year.

It is worth mentioning the planned bonus for employees who despite reaching retirement age (60 years for women and 65 for men) continue working full-time. This bonus would total 5 percent of earnings for each year in which employment would be continued in the period from March 1, 1987 to 1990. In this case a pension could even exceed 100 percent of the basis for its calculation.

POLL RESULTS LIST CITIZENS' CONCERNS

LD151421 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 -- According to a poll, recently carried out by the Centre for Public Opinion Studies, alcoholism is the biggest threat to Poland and Poles. Nearly two thirds of Poland's adult citizens pointed out to the dangerous consequences of this social pathology.

Other threats were seen in the economic domain: Nearly 42 percent of those polled mentioned wastefulness and mismanagement, some 41 percent -- foreign debt and lack of prospects for its repayment. Almost equally often respondents pointed to the loss of value of the zloty and continuing rise in prices and wages. Slightly less respondents (38.6 percent) saw danger in consequences of low labour productivity.

The list of possible threats further included: Crime, poorly educated youth, drug addiction and technological backwardness of the economy. The above threats were named by more than one fourth of all the polled.

Every fifth of the polled referred to dangerous consequences of natural environment degradation and the arms race. Every sixth saw danger which may be caused by bad relations between people.

Relatively seldom mentioned were such threats as adverse effects of wrong and hasty decisions by authorities (14.3 percent), authorities' disregard for society (10.5 percent) and lack of conditions for criticism of erroneous decisions made by authorities (8.6 percent).

LABOR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WAGE POLICY

PM151509 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with Andrzej Paczos, deputy minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] During the debates of the Polish Revived Trade Unions Congress a concerted call was made for fair pay, for just rewards in return for good, honest work...

[Paczos] I would also add, for efficient work. The kind that brings profit to the enterprise and benefits all society. Such work can and should be adequately rewarded. The recent changes made by the Sejm to the system of collective labor agreements, concerning in particular individual enterprises' collective agreements combined with their individual remuneration systems, will provide a framework for the introduction of such a fair wage system.

I also believe that the trade unions have more and more opportunity to have a say in matters of wage policy. They are there on the spot, in the enterprise itself. They are also authorized to do it by the trade unions law, and -- most important of all -- their position and role continue to grow and their parent agencies must, for their part, see to it that enterprise managements honor the rights granted to enterprise union organizations, which are empowered to voice their opinion on plans and wage issues, and take a stand on all individual matters involving the workers.

[Scholl] The trade unions demand a review and updating of the enterprise remuneration systems law. They wish to see changes in the system of granting and calculating employees' length of service increments and bonuses as well as retirement bonus payments. The intention is to give enterprises an opportunity to restore the motivating function of such increments and bonuses.

[Paczos] An updating of the law in question is absolutely essential because we should make use of the experience of the past 3 years. It is certainly a subject for consultation, and that consultation should involve as many different professional groups as possible. Among other things, it will be important to find a way of ensuring that the whole system of increments and bonuses is not automatic but is, instead, an authentic instrument that can, for example, motivate people to stay with one enterprise for a long time. Large personnel turnover is a very bad phenomenon. Not only does it destabilize the economy but it also exerts a negative influence on the working community, creates an atmosphere of temporariness and destabilizes local labor markets.

Just as the possibility of higher pay should provide an incentive to work better, so the above mentioned increments and bonuses may become a contributing element in achieving work force stability and limiting unnecessary work force movement. However, by increasing the proportional size of these elements of remuneration we will weaken the motivating function of the main wage. We must keep this in mind. And we must also realize that this will, naturally, limit the allocation of funds set aside for wages connected directly with work results. Because no one from the outside is going to give us money for those additional provisions, we must work for it ourselves in each individual enterprise. Wages as straightforward remuneration for labor provide direct and instant motivation, whereas all those extra payments take years to materialize. That is why they interest mainly workers with longer service record. And that is the truth.

[Scholl] "The minimum wage should be raised before the end of this year" -- that is what we read in the program resolution issued by the congress.

[Paczos] Today there are practically no employees whose minimum pay is 25,400 [monthly]. Pay levels are rising faster than envisaged in the plans, which would not be such a headache if only social labor productivity and market supplies could rise at the same rate.

The trouble is that they are not rising as fast. However, it is anticipated that, in consideration of trade unionists' demands, the minimum basic wage will be raised next year. It will also be annually index-linked, in accordance with the principles adopted in the National Socioeconomic Plan.

[Scholl] Let us not waste time or materials! This was what unionists said at the congress. Good work organization and effective incentives should help achieve that goal.

[Paczos] Wasting worktime should today be unprofitable for each and every enterprise considering that there is, all in all, a declared demand for several hundred thousand employees. Neither should it be profitable to waste materials. One of the fundamental requirements connected with the campaign for greater work efficiency featuring in the central plans is a decrease in energy-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness. This has been reflected in the instruments that help to realize our economic policy. A system of material incentives has been created that encourages enterprises to save materials and components, fuels, and energy. Unfortunately, too few enterprises have availed themselves of it. We expect to see efficiency schemes featured prominently in the work of trade union organizations in their campaign to implement the union program issued by the congress.

CARDINAL GLEMP DEPARTS ON VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD151403 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 15 -- Poland's Roman-Catholic primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp has left for a three-day visit to Algeria at the invitation of Algiers Archbishop, Cardinal Leon Etienne Duval. Glemp, who will meet with the local Roman-Catholic Episcopate and Poles who are staying in Algeria, will make a stop in Rome on his way home.

He was bidden farewell at the airport today by secretary of the Polish Episcopate Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and other bishops, with officials of the Office for Religious Affairs also present.

POLICY ON ENVIRONMENT CRITICIZED BY DISSIDENT

LD101927 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] [Announcer] We have an interview with a member of a Polish protest organization, Freedom and Peace. Our correspondent, Tore Rundgren, has conducted the interview [Rundgren] The fact that the organization is illegal is because it accuses the government of ignoring attempts to solve Poland's very difficult environmental questions. The organization and its members are also opponents of an expansion of nuclear power. One of its members, a woman student at Gdansk University, is very critical of the nuclear power plant that is being built along the Baltic coast, about 70-80 km north of Gdansk. She wants to remain anonymous, so we will call her Anna, a fairly common Polish name. Critical statements about the nuclear power plant construction may mean reprisals. She may, for example be forbidden to continue her studies at the university. [Begin Anna recording in Polish fading into Swedish translation] There are environmental organizations that are legal in Poland. According to current laws, they cannot do anything to improve the environment. And one can say without exaggeration that they are organizations that the government is using merely for window dressing.

Few industrial countries in Europe pollute as much as Poland. Everything is discharged, unpurified, into the water and air. The discharges from the steel works in Nowa Huta, for example, are destroying Krakow, one of the oldest and most beautiful cities in Europe. The bay of Gdansk, with its extensive sandy beaches, quite comparable with the west coast and Falsterbo in Sweden, has a ban on bathing. The water is not only dirty but it is poisonous because of all the discharges. The copper mine area in southern Poland gives the state an annual income of 2 billion [currency not specified] but destroys twice that through pollution, amounting to 4 billion. It is no longer possible to carry on agricultural work in the vicinity of the mines, and the population in a nearby community has been evacuated because of illness. We also get from our neighbors: Czechoslovakia discharges large amounts of industrial waste plus oil into the Odra River, and the Soviet Union pollutes with its Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Even before Chernobyl we protested and demonstrated in Gdansk against the nuclear power plant being built 70 - 80 km north of Gdansk on the Baltic coast. It has the same construction as Chernobyl. The technology to be used is outdated, the ground on which the plant is being built does not have a firm foundation, and there is an obvious risk that, in the event of a possible meltdown, underground streams will carry radioactive water into the Baltic. [end recording]

FACTORY ROOF COLLAPSES UNDER SNOW KILLING 10

AU161033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0852 GMT 16 Jan 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/1/1987 -- The press publishes a communique on the accident produced at the mining equipment enterprise in Satu Mare (Northwestern Romania) on January 15. Following the abundant snowfalls and rainfalls of late, the roof of a production hall collapsed causing ten casualties and wounding 47 persons. A party and state commission went to the place of the accident to remove its aftermaths and establish its causes.

PRESS ARTICLES EXHORT ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

AU152012 [Editorial Report] In a show of heightened concern about possible energy shortages this winter, the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 14 January feature slogans, articles, and reports on the "need to save energy and secure adequate energy supplies to the economy."

Both dailies carry at the bottom of page 1 some 200-words of slogans and calls to energy producers and consumers alike. Thus, "the working people in coal mines, electric plants, and industrial enterprises" are called upon to "work untiringly, day and night, to extract and deliver as much high quality coal as possible to thermal power plants," while "citizens in towns and villages" are urged to "use energy carefully and most rationally and show a civic spirit in the consumption of any form of energy" since it is "everybody's patriotic duty and most responsible task to ensure normal socioeconomic activity."

Under the headline "Maximum Responsibility To Ensure and Strictly Save Electric Energy," SCINTEIA on page 3 carries three articles totalling some 1,000 words on this topic: two unsigned articles entitled "For Productive Purposes, Each Kilowatt-Hour Should Be Saved Judiciously" and "Balanced Consumption During the Day and During the Week" and an article by Ion Lazar entitled "All Thermal Power Plants Should Operate With Maximum Capacity." All three articles deal mainly with the need to "ensure proper energy supplies and strictly save all power resources to fully meet the requirements of productive activities"; in the articles little or no attention is paid to meeting the consumption needs of the population. Recommendations are issued to economic units to take "efficient steps to observe planned energy norms and quotas, eliminate all forms of waste," and ensure a "relatively steady consumption for the entire 24 hours a day, by reducing it during peak hours." However, the goal should be "to direct electric energy primarily to the productive sectors and accentuate saving efforts in the nonproductive sectors."

Ion Lazar's article focuses on individual performances in various thermal power stations. Noting that "generally speaking, hydrocarbon-based thermal stations operate at levels close to those planned," he nevertheless proceeds to name several units which have registered a "decrease in production." The Bucharest-West, Brailia, and Galati stations have reportedly failed to fulfill their planned production, mainly due the "nondelivery of liquid or gas fuels to these stations"; the Turceni and Rovinari units have reportedly not attained their targets, mainly due to "dilletantism and lack of responsibility" on the part of the respective personnel; a combination of all these causes plus indifference have reportedly led to the power production of Doicesti, Paroseni, Giurgiu, and Drobeta-Turnu Severin plants being "far below the planned level." The remedy for all these shortcomings, according to the author, is to "strengthen order and discipline" and "increase exactingness and the spirit of responsibility."

Undr the headline "A Patriotic Duty of Each Worker and Citizen To Save Energy With Maximum Care," ROMANIA LIBERA devotes its entire page 3, about 2,000 words, to slogans and short headlines about "actions, priorities, and obligations" of energy consumers and producers. In the field of electric power, "all steps should be take to ensure that power stations operate at full capacity and supply energy in accordance with plan provisions." Units with continuous production flow must "strictly observe approved consumption norms"; if some of them cannot operate at full capacity "due to a lack of raw material or other causes," then "they should work at full capacity for a limited period, according to existing conditions; the output that cannot be turned out by these units will be taken over by other units or similar sections in other enterprises" in order to halt unnecessary waste of energy. Units without a continuous prodction flow "will rotate their day off" so as to ensure a "balanced energy consumption per territory over a period of 24 hours, 7 days a week." All other industrial units will halt the production flow in their technological lines, sections, and workshops with an "exaggerately high specific energy consumption" and will "transfer their production to other productive capacities that do not work at full capacity."

The daily concludes its page devoted to the energy question with recommendations issued for the "domestic sector" where "all citizens are duty-bound to save electric power with maximum care and eliminate any form of waste." While "firm programs will be established per locality to ensure heat, electric power, and warm water in accordance with law provisions," the daily adds that "county people's councils wll take steps to ensure, with the assistance of tenants associations in apartment blocks and residential areas, that each family makes savings from the established quantity of electric and thermal energy." The people are also informed that "the units of the Ministry of Electric Power, together with the county people's councils, will draft and apply programs to ration and supply electric power in a differentiated way in every part of the country, in villages and towns, and according to various categories of consumers. The population and other consumers will be informed in advance about the rationing programs."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PEC PLAN FULFILLMENT MEETING

AU152038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jan 87 p 1

[Excerpts] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Tuesday, 13 January. The meeting was attended -- as guests -- by the leaders of economic ministries. [passage omitted]

Starting from the good results achieved in the period that has elapsed since the beginning of this year, from the good experience gained, as well as from the shortfalls that were manifested in last year's activity, the party secretary general stressed the need to work with utmost determination and responsibility in order to ensure -- as of the first month of this year -- the complete and steady fulfillment of the economic tasks envisaged by the 1987 plan. In this respect he asked the government, ministries, central departments, industrial enterprises, and party bodies, and organizations to take all the necessary technological and organizational measures to solve all problems without delay, to appropriately fulfill all plan indicators, and to carry out the whole economic activity properly.

In particular, the party secretary general requested that all possible measures to be taken to ensure the best condition for the achievement of high quality products earmarked for export within the time stipulated by the contracts, and to ensure their delivery to foreign partners on schedule. Achieving export production is the primary task of the 1987 plan, and each ministry, central department, and enterprise should focus on fulfilling this important objective which is decisive for the progress of our whole national economy.

The party secretary general also requested that special attention be paid to fulfilling the plan provisions regarding the increase of labor productivity, cutting back on consumption, better utilization of raw and other materials, and raising the efficiency of the whole economic activity. He particularly asked that all possible measures be taken for the better management of energy and fuel and to reduce consumption of them, particularly in the nonproductive sectors.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that implementation the important tasks stipulated by the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1987 requires a radical change in the style and methods of work, and he asked the government, ministers, all management cadres in the economy, and party activists with leading positions in party organizations and party bodies to show a higher spirit of responsibility in fulfilling their tasks, to take firm actions in order to better organize the production flow, to expediently solve the problems that emerge in the activity of fulfilling the plan, and ensure a climate of responsibility, order, and discipline in every sector and every economic unit.

The PEC expressed the belief that, answering the enthusiastic appeals of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communists and the working people in the economy will increase their efforts and will work resolutely and with a revolutionary spirit to appropriately fulfill the provisions of the socioeconomic development plan for 1987, and will see to it that this year marks an important stage on the road to implementing the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress regarding Romania's transition to a superior stage of development and the achievement of new quality in the work and life of the whole nation. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU, SIHANOUK 'EXCHANGE VIEWS' AT DINNER

AU152043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/1/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk, on January 15.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prince Norodom Sihanouk continued the exchange of views on questions of mutual concern.

Satisfaction was expressed at the talks held as well as the wish to work further to develop the Romanian-Kampuchean relation [as received] of friendship, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

The talks and the dinner passed a cordial atmosphere.

Upon departure President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu bade a warm farewell to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea thanked again for the warm, friendly and hospitable reception extended during the stay in Romania, seeing it as an expression of the esteem and respect the people in the two countries nurture for each other.

Sihanouk Departs

AU160819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0630 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] On January 15, in the evening, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk ended the good-will visit they paid to Romania upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

On leaving, the guest was saluted at the North Station in Bucharest by Petru Enache, vice-chairman of the State Council, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO TOGO PRESIDENT

AU151744 Bucharest SCINTEIA IN Romanian 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Greeting message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, to General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, on the 20th anniversary of his country]

[Text] To General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo, Lome:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of national liberation day, I take pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations and best wishes for new successes on the road of the socioeconomic development of the Republic of Togo.

I value the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, and I express my belief that they will further expand and deepen in the future, in the interest of the Romanian and Togolese people and the cause of peace, national independence, and understanding throughout the world.

I wish you much health, and personal happiness, peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Togolese people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE ENDS OFFICIAL BELGRADE VISIT

Hasani Receives Nakasone

LD151450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today at the White Palace received Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is in Belgrade on an official visit to Yugoslavia, and spent some time with him in a friendly conversation. They exchanged views on further promoting bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan and topical international questions.

Sinan Hasani and Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed the conviction that this visit, to which both sides attach great significance, will lend new impetus to the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, both sides expressed their readiness to make efforts to achieve these objectives.

The president of the SFRY Presidency presented the Yugoslav views on the current international situation and on the role of the nonaligned policy and movement in solving the problems facing the world. He acquainted his guest with the nonaligned countries' activity to date on implementing the decisions adopted at the Harare summit. In particular Hasani stressed the need to eliminate hotbeds of crisis that represent a source of tension and a threat to world peace.

Reference also was made to international economic questions. In this context, Sinan Hasani assessed that the explosive situation in international relations was caused not only by the arms race and other political problems, but also by a difficult economic situation facing many developing countries, as well as the unjust international economic relations. He stressed the need for international economic problems to be solved globally within the framework of the entire international community.

The Japanese guest stressed the significance which Japan attaches to Yugoslavia as an independent, nonaligned country. He pointed out Japan's interest in promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia in all areas, particularly in the economic areas. Nakasone also spoke in favor of a speedier tackling of international economic problems and the problems of developing countries, and voiced Japan's readiness to make a contribution in this.

During the talks, stress was placed on the need for the superpowers to make more efforts toward finding a solution through dialogue, particularly in disarmament issues.

It was assessed that the views of both sides are very close or identical on the most important international problems and actions in the direction of improving international climate, as well as the efforts for promoting bilateral cooperation.

Prime Minister Nakasone extended greetings from Japanese Emperor Hirohito to the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Presidency.

Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, and other Yugoslav personalities also took part in the talks in the White Palace.

After the talks, President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani and his wife hosted a luncheon in the White Palace in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and his wife.

Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities also attended. During the luncheon, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Nakasone Speaks at University

OW151037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 15 KYODO -- The following are passages selected from Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy speech he delivered at the University of Belgrade Thursday:

(On Japan's Past Militarism)

We, the Japanese people, have gravely reflected upon ourselves about our past that allowed the rise of militarism and led to the tragedy of the war. Accordingly, in making a fresh start after the war, Japan proclaimed the pursuit of peace as its basic national policy, and proclaimed it would uphold freedom and democracy, never again become a military power. Japan's policy is to adhere to an exclusively defensive posture and to the three non-nuclear principles, namely, non-possession, non-production and non-introduction of nuclear weapons.

It is the Japanese people's ardent desire for peace, arising out of their bitter experience of war, that has motivated me to continue to advocate, ever since I assumed the office of prime minister, and, with the solidarity of those countries sharing the values of freedom and democracy, the promotion of disarmament and arms control, its ultimate aim being abolishing nuclear weapons from the earth. I can hereby assert that, in the light of the above, there can never be a revival of militarism in Japan.

(On the Objective of His European Tour)

-- The first objective of my current tour is, while representing a new Japan, to meet with the leaders and people of the four countries which also have experienced the tragedies of war and, reaffirming with them the importance of peace, to explore together the means to safeguard it for the future.

In this present age when the destructive power of nuclear weapons of the world is enough to annihilate mankind several times over, peace is of supreme value to all the peoples of the world. Therefore, the preservation of peace itself must be the prime responsibility of world leaders.

(On Superpower Summit)

-- At the Reykjavik meeting, in which the whole world placed its expectations for progress in nuclear arms disarmament by the two nuclear superpowers, the two leaders conducted very serious discussions, but did not reach agreement. The subsequent developments were not, I regret to say, satisfactory, and the prospect of world peace and disarmament is encompassed by a thick fog. It bespeaks that there still remains a deep-rooted mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is urgently required today to remove such mistrust and to have their dialogue make progress.

In this connection, I strongly urge the two powers to reconvene their summit meeting as soon as possible.

(On Five-Point Disarmament and Arms Control Proposal)

First, the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear disarmament should be such as to enhance the sense of strategic stability between the East and West, and to contribute to the strengthening of the peace and security of the world. Japan, appreciating the fact that the two countries have set substantial reductions of offensive nuclear weapons as their common objective of negotiation, wishes for an early conclusion of a balanced and effectively verifiable agreement to realize substantially large reductions.

Second, in the negotiations for reductions of nuclear weapons, "globalism" should be fully adhered to. Namely, for the security of the world, the distinction between Europe and Asia is becoming more meaningless and a global perspective is becoming increasingly important, against the background of technological innovation in nuclear weapons, including their mobility and transportability. Especially in the case of the long-range intermediate-range nuclear forces (LRINF), it is my view that they should ultimately be completely removed from Europe and Asia alike.

Third, in nuclear arms control and disarmament, whatever practicable should be undertaken and realized steadily on a step-by-step basis. An approach, allowing for only one choice between two possibilities such as all or nothing, will not bring about fruitful results. Needless to say, a comprehensive agreement is desirable in the forthcoming negotiations. However, in order to realistically move the negotiations even a step forward, it may have to be considered, according to the circumstances, to separate from the other areas of negotiations the INF, and to conclude an agreement at an early date for its separate abolition. Furthermore, I believe, in the area of nuclear test ban, the means to make step-by-step progress for realizing its ultimate ban should continue to be seriously pursued.

Fourth, the security of the world should be safeguarded with consideration for an overall balance of all systems of weaponry. We must pay attention to the international efforts now being exerted in this direction for arms control and disarmament including chemical and other conventional weapons.

Fifth, in order to remove East-West mistrust, East-West dialogue should be expanded and deepened to foster a climate conducive to promoting negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is in line with this thinking that I am presently making a tour of the four countries.

(On Furthering International Exchange)

The present age we live in is perhaps one of the most significant turning points in the long history of mankind.

Information and telecommunications technology ... Is now advancing at a breath-taking pace. The development of microelectronics and telecommunications technology, by connecting the peoples of the whole world with an information network, is on the verge of bringing about a far-reaching change in the future situation of international politics and economics. If simultaneous live broadcasts had been available as they are today, I think there would have been no second World War...

From a long-term point of view, the greatest deterrent to war is such free exchange of information and the deepening of human and economic ties across national boundaries. The statesmen who seek peace must join forces for the further strengthening of free exchange of information and of human and economic ties.

(On Opening Up Japan)

I have been advocating for the past several years, the realization of a "Japan Open to the World" and have been addressing myself to various reforms in my country to promote international cooperation in different fields. There is no denying the fact that these measures cause problems and suffering to some sectors of Japanese society. But I have renewed my belief that Japan's basic idea to seek its own peace and prosperity within the peace and prosperity of the world is right. I am determined to continue with these reforms.

(On North-South Dialogue)

The extreme country-to-country imbalance in the living standards and the levels of welfare existing in the international community is an important factor obstructing sound international relations. Japan, with the concept that there can be no prosperity of the North without prosperity of the South, has been continuing support to the developing countries and is expanding its official development assistance (ODA) under the third medium-term target which covers the seven-year period from 1986. The target envisages the total accumulative ODA disbursements during the period to exceed 40 billion dollars, and the ODA disbursements in the final year of the period to be twice as much as the 1985 figure of 3.8 billion dollars.

(On Co-Existence)

-- Anton Dvorak, a representative international figure of the 19th century, who was born in Eastern Europe and travelled extensively in Eastern and Western Europe and the United States, composed the great Symphony No. 9 in E Minor "From the New World" in praise of the abundant flowering of civilization brought forth by the coexistence and interaction of different peoples and civilizations. The far-reaching "New World" which we will strive to create in the future should also be composed, like Dvorak's symphony, of a magnificent harmony of various instruments indigenous to different peoples, playing the theme of "coexistence," with a number of variations...

We Japanese are going to play Japan's traditional instrument, namely the philosophy of Japanese-style harmony. The Japanese people have entertained the idea that nature is the motherland of mankind, and that mankind owes its life to the coexistence of all living things amid harmony with nature. This philosophy of coexistence is the very basis of the life-style of the Japanese people, fostered through our long history. This also shapes the core of many oriental philosophies. There was an Indian statesman who once remarked: "Why should there be East or West on Earth? The Earth is round." As one human being I support this notion.

(On Youth)

The 20th century, which has experienced two wars of global scale, is coming to a close. Needless to say, it is today's young people who will start the 21st century.

Culture in the form of science and technology, arts, academic studies, sports, etc. is the most appropriate media for mutual understanding across national boundaries. It is also the area where the youth can fully display their talents. In this area, politics are only the servant of culture.

I intend, accordingly, to conduct a "youth invitation program" with Yugoslavia, and with the other countries I am currently visiting. Under this program, young people who will eventually bear the responsibility in the next era will be invited to Japan.

I sincerely hope that, through these exchanges, friendship will be fostered and that its fruit will bear new fruit and ultimately form a great force ensuring the peace in the 21st century.

Nakasone Holds News Conference

LD152038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1847 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (TANJUG) -- The endeavour to increase Japan's role on the foreign political scene, stimulate the continuation of the dialogue on disarmament, strengthen ties with the developing countries and expand cooperation with the countries visited during his European tour, constitute the chief aims of his visits to Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, said Japanese Premier Nakasone at a news conference in Belgrade today.

In an introductory speech, the Japanese premier briefly reiterated the main points of the address delivered at the University of Belgrade today, his sole public address during his European tour. In his address he called for the elimination of the mistrust which exists between the great powers and called on their leaders to continue their dialogue. Nakasone reiterated the chief conditions, which he viewed, must be fulfilled in order to bring the world closer to disarmament and the achievement of peace and security.

Nakasone called for strategic stability between the East and the West, the removal of nuclear weapons from both Europe and Asia, and a balance of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons between the two blocs.

Asked about Japanese-Soviet relations and the possibility of Soviet leader Gorbachev visiting Tokyo, Nakasone said Japan was waiting for "Moscow to return the ball." In this context, the Japanese prime minister said he valued the Soviet leader's initiatives, and reiterated that Japan conditioned the concluding of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union on the return of the disputed island, which the Soviet Union continues to consider part of its own territory.

The Japanese prime minister reiterated his country's readiness to augment aid to the developing countries, underlining that Japan intends to use the strengthening of relations with Yugoslavia as a bridge to the developing and nonaligned countries.

Nakasone expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to Yugoslavia, setting out that he had agreed with his Yugoslav hosts on many questions concerning disarmament, and establishment of peace and security in the world.

He said there were good outlooks for future Japanese-Yugoslav cooperation, and that concrete deals and agreements would be discussed in great detail in a couple of months when a group of Japanese businessmen, bankers and officials visit Yugoslavia. They will discuss with Yugoslav partners ways to expand the currently unsatisfactory economic cooperation between our two countries.

U.S.-USSR Summit Viewed, Leaves

OW151546 Tokyo KYODO in English 1510 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 15 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday government leaders of Yugoslavia, East Germany and Finland have promised to give their support to press for a summit conference between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He told a pre-departure news conference here that all the leaders he met in the three countries have promised to work "on the side" for the realization of the U.S.-Soviet summit.

He said he had also agreed with the leaders of Yugoslavia, East Germany and Finland to vigorously promote bilateral ties in economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Nakasone said he has also reached agreement with these leaders to:

- make a success of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations for promoting free trade,
- seriously tackle the accumulated debts of the developing nations, and
- promote human rights and exchange of information for the sake of safeguarding world peace.

The news conference was the only public meeting with the press Nakasone has scheduled in his eight-day trip. Nakasone was to return to Tokyo on Saturday after a trip to Poland, the last leg of his four-nation tour.

FURTHER DETAILS ON MIKULIC INTERVIEW ON NAKASONE

AU151754 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 January on page 4 carries a TANJUG report on the interview granted by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, "to the Japanese press." The place and date of the interview are not given. The BORBA version has been compared with the Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian version published in the 13 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 2, allowing for the following addition:

Page I 4, last paragraph, last line reads: "nuclear-free zones, but we are primarily in favor of completing the talks on stopping and banning nuclear armaments and destroying nuclear weapons. Otherwise, the creation of small nuclear-free zones in itself, without this addition, although significant, cannot influence the security of the peoples and states that live in such zones. The modern technology of delivery of nuclear warheads and all the rest is such that we may proclaim ourselves to be nuclear-free zones, but we cannot thus protect ourselves from nuclear catastrophe."

The Japanese journalists also asked the following question: Yugoslavia is known in Japan as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, as the country of great Tito, as a country of self-management and democracy. However, in the field of foreign trade and tourist propaganda, other countries are far ahead and they conduct their propaganda well.

When we travel through Yugoslavia, we see that there are many interesting and beautiful places. We therefore regret that there are not more Japanese tourists here.

Branko Mikulic replied, among other things: "We also regret it. We know that several million Japanese tourists travel the world, and that only a few thousand visit Yugoslavia. We suppose that the major blame for that attaches to us.

"We must jointly invest efforts so as to increase tourism between our two countries. This is an integral part of the economic relations between our two countries as a whole, and these are not up to the level of good friendly relations. With \$150 million of our trade, Japan is somewhere in 24th place in Yugoslav foreign trade. This does not correspond to the possibilities of either Japan or Yugoslavia, and it does not correspond to our mutual interests, either." (supplying indistinct passage)

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 14 JAN

LD141950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived this evening in Belgrade on an official visit to our country. At the airport in Surcin, the Iranian foreign minister was met by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Official talks will start tomorrow. During the visit, which will last until 16 January, detailed discussions will be held on relations between the two nonaligned countries and on the most important international questions.

Dizdarevic, Velayati Begin Talks

AU151950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] The first round of talks between 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has concluded in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

The talks today, which will be continued in the afternoon, have embraced the state and the prospects of the bilateral relations and cooperation. The two participants agreed that the relations between the two nonaligned countries are developing well, but some unutilized possibilities were pointed out. Readiness was expressed for continued political dialogue through regular consultations of foreign ministries.

The possibility of developing economic cooperation on a more long-term and stable foundation was also pointed out, along with the development of higher forms in the field of transportation and scientific and technological cooperation.

The talks between Dizdarevic and Velayati also could not bypass some open questions. Our side pointed out the negative consequences arising from the articles in some Iranian papers about Yugoslavia.

The continuation of the talks, we are informed, will deal with the most important issues of international relations.

Talks on Foreign Issues, Ties

LD152307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2029 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Talks continued in Belgrade this afternoon between the delegations of Yugoslavia and Iran, and in particular there was a meeting between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The delegations exchanged views on some current international questions, in particular crisis flashpoints, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, and certain specific questions relating to the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The Yugoslav side put forward, among other things, its principled stands on the Iraq-Iran war. It pointed out its great concern with the continuation of the conflict and expressed regret at the large number of lives lost and the amount of material damage the war has inflicted on the warring parties. Attention was also drawn to the danger to which, if the conflict flares up even more, the countries in the region are exposed.

On the Yugoslav side, it was stressed that it is necessary to find ways of applying the stands of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on the need for a peaceful and just solution to this serious conflict.

The associates of Dizdarevic and Velayati, who had a separate meeting, discussed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iran in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as bilateral relations.

During the afternoon, Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed Yugoslav-Iranian economic cooperation. Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly, had talks with Majlis Deputy Golam 'Abbas Zaeri on establishing cooperation between the assemblies of the two countries.

During the Yugoslav-Iranian talks, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, both sides showed readiness for further political, economic, and other cooperation, as well as cooperation in the multilateral sphere.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Belayati, who arrived last night on a return visit to Yugoslavia, laid a wreath at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito today and signed the visitor's book.

TANJUG BERATES CIVILIAN MILITARY SERVICE PROPOSAL

AU142051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 87 p 5

[TANJUG commentary by Ljubinka Milosevic: "Everybody Is Equal in Defense"]

[Text] The proposal of the Presidium of the Slovene Socialist Youth that to make it possible for young people "whose conscience does not permit them to carry arms" to do civilian service instead of military service, in other words, outside the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], is unacceptable and incompatible with the SFRY Constitution, the concept of all-people's defense, the ethical principles of our self-managing society, and the freedom-loving and revolutionary tradition of our peoples and nationalities. This was stated at the beginning of a TANJUG commentary.

This basic conclusion of the Coordinating Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted last month should, it seems, put an end to an "unofficial" discussion about a somewhat forced and too politicized initiative about the introduction of the so-called civilian instead of military service that has been going on for 6 months.

Our society, as Council President Milan Daljevic said, does not have the right to push some people's sons and daughters into the front line, while leaving others in the shelter because of some conscientious objections. Preparing for the country's defense and the military service in the YPA, rather than in civilian clothing and civilian service, is the constitutional and legal obligation of psychologically and physically healthy and fit young people, and no exceptions could be made in that respect. A patriotic consciousness and conscience is the most noble and exalted thing, while defending one's country is a right, an honor, and the greatest duty.

However, such a clear, unanimously adopted, and the only possible conclusion was not arrived at quickly. It was preceded by a long, comprehensive, and open discussion at the council's session in whose work the representatives of all socialist republics, autonomous provinces, and federal organs and organizations took part. All relevant legal, sociopolitical, defense, conceptual, ethical, and humanitarian aspects of the initiative were taken into account. All arguments for and against were on the table, and it was shown that the arguments for the submitted proposal were almost non-existent. Instead, a written explanation of the initiative that contained numerous one-sided and difficult to comprehend theses -- among which the one claiming that preparing for the defense of our country and thus everything that the YPA does is nothing but preparing for organized violence and killing -- encountered the sharpest public criticism.

Those behind this initiative very persistently and, in some people's opinion, fairly aggressively insisted that their proposal be discussed on a larger Yugoslav scale. At the same time, they invoked the democratic rules of the game, but failed to see, as was shown, that the achieved level of the democratization of social relations cannot be measured by how much the public stage is open for setting various ideas and political concepts against each other. Democracy does not only imply permanent openness for the confrontation of various ideas and for new concepts, but also for their democratic selection in accordance with the fundamental tenets of the LCY and our society. The essence of democracy does not really lie in initiating and conducting a general discussion about initiatives which, even at first glance, clearly appear to be unacceptable.

The initiative to introduce the so-called civilian instead of military service does not deserve such public attention, because so-called conscientious objections are hardly present in our country. The extent to which this is negligible is shown by the fact that in the last 15 years only 152 people were sentenced for refusing to carry arms in the YPA because of their religious beliefs, and that a significant number of the members of Jehovah's Witnesses, Adventists, and Nazarenes, from whose ranks they mainly come, accept their term and training in the Army without any objections. Seen from this point of view, there is no reason to spread and therefore weaken our efforts with regard to burning social tasks.

It is worth mentioning that at the session of the Coordinating Council as well as at other political gatherings which discussed the initiative, it was never linked with the entire youth of the SR of Slovenia. In fact, it was and is known that a great majority of young people in this republic think along lines contrary to the positions of this initiative and that the greatest number of their fellow countrymen in other parts of the country have the correct stance toward defense and their obligations in the YPA. Undoubtedly, this is the expression of their attitude toward the entire achievements of our revolution and a reflection of the real assessment of the dangers which face the security of the SFRY in this world of power and everyday confrontations.

At the same time, in the talks about the initiative one cannot ignore the fact that the initiative was born in that part of the so-called peace movement which, as pointed out at the session of the Coordinating Council, is becoming more and more a place for negative politicizing and the manipulation of a number of young people, as well as a screen behind which the external and internal enemy sometimes hides. A part of this movement believes that our Army should not be equipped with heavy arms, that the military budget should be radically reduced, that we must stop exporting arms and military equipment to friendly and liberation movements, and so on. Some individuals are even advocating the formation of ethnically pure units of the YPA and some kind of republican and provincial armies. All this shows that in a planned and organized way some forces are spreading an alternative defense concept unsuitable to self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia by pretending to struggle for peace and disarmament in the world, for which our country, as is well-known at home and in the world, is heartily striving and fighting.

Our Army enjoys the great respect of all our peoples and nationalities, working people, and citizens. Therefore, one should not overstate the scope of some individuals' and groups' attempts to deny it its place and role in our society. However, it would be very wrong not to see that the Right and other antisocialist and anti-self-management forces in the country, which recently have been more and more impudently and aggressively promoting themselves on the public political stage, are in fact aiming at the YPA to a great extent. Obviously, their aim is to weaken the Army internally as an important factor of stability and of the internal strength and homogeneity of the SFRY, to draw it into a public polemic and into unprinciples discussions, and to compromise it in the eyes of the public. Our society cannot and will not allow this. That was best shown at the 13th LCY Congress at which, in addition to the words of praise for the significant achievements of the members of our Armed Forces, all attacks on the YPA and the concept of all people's defense in general were sharply criticized. This is also graphically illustrated by the decisive and unanimous rejection of the initiative to introduce so-called civilian instead of military service.

[This commentary is also carried in Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA on 8 January on page 2.]

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN BELGRADE, KOSOVO VETERANS

AU152003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10-11 Jan 87 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Truth Must Be True"]

[Excerpts] Even after 4 years, talks and negotiations on how the section of veterans of the Kosovo and Metohija brigades living in Belgrade is to take part in resolving problems in the province have not produced results. Cooperation, which was promoted at numerous meetings by the most responsible people in the republican, city, and provincial veterans' organization, has not been established yet. Why?

This question still remains unanswered. [passage omitted] The fact that the talks about this held in Pristina last December did not go as originally planned (38 veterans from Belgrade who were supposed to take part in talks did not turn up because six "unsuitable" people were not included in the invitation) says a lot, and, understandably, requires further discussions. [passage omitted]

The whole matter culminated in labels being affixed, of which the one which puts the six veterans in the ranks of the bourgeois Right is surely the most striking. The dispute which these labels brought to the boiling point has currently abated. [passage omitted]

It would not be amiss to recall another fact: At its last city veterans' session, the Belgrade Veterans Organization energetically rejected the labeling and disqualification of some of its members and sharply condemned this act as unsuitable to the level of democracy our society has attained. It is also interesting to note that after this meeting (held on 25 December) a meeting of the Provincial War Veterans Organization was held, but nothing was said about the delicate situation created by the selective invitations or about the resolved view of the Belgrade Veterans organization. Even the Presidium of the Republican Veterans Federation, at a session held on 8 January, did not discuss it, which is curious, to say the least. [passage omitted]

Looking at the case from a wider angle, one cannot but mention something that most certainly did cause a delay in reaching an agreement. One of the reasons could in fact be traced to the section's conclusions reached by the veterans -- about 700 of them -- at their meeting held in Belgrade 6 months ago. Among other things, they asked for the members of the "Djakovica group" to bear responsibility, demanded the initiation of the rehabilitation process of Jovo Sotra, Kadri Reufi, and Milos Sekulovic, and insisted that the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo rescind the conclusions of the Bujan conference of January 1944. [Bujan in northern Albania, where Fadilj Hodza agreed with AWP leaders on self-determination for Kosovo after the end of World War II] [passage omitted]

These and other conclusions of the Belgrade veterans have been sharply attacked by the provincial organization without publicly refuting them through counterarguments. After everything that had happened, it is not surprising that many people are asking themselves: Who is afraid of truth? [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PAPER ON ALBANIAN NATIONALIST 'BLINDNESS'

AU151143 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 8 Jan 87 p 5

[G. Bajrani article: "Nationalist Blindness"]

[Text] The Damage and Dirtying of Flags Touches the Pride of Every Honest Citizen, and Is an Openly Hostile Act [subhead]

In all the communes of the province, intensive activity has been going on for some time to enact the policies of the LC congresses and conferences and to perform the tasks emerging from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LC Central Committee Presidency for the stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. Through this activity, and through the work and general activity of subjective forces, we more effectively have eliminated the broad social causes, ideological wellsprings, and consequences of the long-term influence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. At the same time, the awareness of members of all the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo is increasing with regard to the connection of their lives and destinies with the basic fruits of our revolution -- brotherhood and unity and togetherness and equality, as the only option to secure the social prosperity of this multinational area.

All these things testify to the fact that the field of the organized and open activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been reduced, along with opportunities for the activity of hostile organizations and groups operating from this position. However, hostile forces from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, now deeply underground and seeking to maintain their continuity, are operating in various ways, and most frequently in ways which exert a direct influence upon the exacerbation and destruction of intranational relations. To illustrate this, let us mention some incidents that have occurred recently.

On the first day of this year, Selim Zubi from Djakovica, previously convicted of political criminality, broke the staff of the SFRY flag and threw it to the ground, in front of store No 472 on Marshal Tito Street. Following the intervention of the appropriate authorities, broken staffs and dirtied flags were discovered in front of other stores, such as "Zitopromet" Store No 2, the "Filigran" private craft shop, and the "Non-Stop" Store No 25, as well as in front of the manager's office of the "Deva" chrome mine. It was discovered that 6 flags in all were dirtied, 5 SFRY flags, and 1 flag of the SR of Serbia.

On the next day, Hakif Bislimi, from the village of Gornje Prekaze in the commune of Srbica, at the bus station in Srbica damaged a flag of the SR of Serbia by throwing it in the mud, while he began to march with the party flag, shouting the hostile slogan, "Kosovo -- Republic." He called upon nearby citizens with the words, "Brothers, on your feet for the flag. Follow me." However, not a citizen joined him. This shows that the majority of working people and citizens of Albanian nationality are deeply convinced and aware of the seriousness of the damaging consequences caused by counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

On 25 December 1986, in the cemetery of Velika Krusa in the commune of Orahovac, a still unknown person damaged the wooden cross above the grave of the late Trajko Stefanovic. This hostile act was vigorously condemned by members of all the peoples and nationalities of this commune, and urgent measures are being taken to identify the culprit.

These cases show the nationalist thinking of individuals, and which is exhibited by their blindness and brutality and with the aim of cooling and poisoning intranational relations, arousing distrust, intolerance, hatred, and inciting intranational conflicts, while also destabilizing the political and security situation in Kosovo. However, the conscious masses of citizens not only do not support, but condemn and pay no attention to these primitive nationalist acts.

The damage and dirtying of flags is undoubtedly a hostile act that touches the pride of every honest citizen, whatever nationality he may belong to, since every citizen of our multinational society considers every national and state symbol to be his own. Therefore, he rightly expects frank responses to such incidents, and demands for their vigorous condemnation, as well as condemnation of the individuals who are behind them.

Finally, care and respect for each other's national symbols, as state symbols and symbols of our class identity, is an essential component of brotherhood and unity, togetherness and national equality, upon which our entire socialist self-managing society is built.

TITO'S PICTURE BURNED IN UROSEVAC SCHOOL

AU141719 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 87 p 9

[Z. K. report: "Tito's Picture in Flames"]

[Text] Urosevac, 8 Jan -- A big photograph of Comrade Tito hanging in the hall of the Josip Broz Tito Center for Secondary Education in Urosevac was burned. A team from the communal secretariat for internal affairs came immediately to the school to investigate the matter but the person (or persons) responsible for the deed has not yet been discovered. It is assumed that the photograph was set alight with a match or a cigarette butt thrown behind the photograph. A lot of burned paper, several cigarette butts, and other inflammable materials were found behind the photograph.

Following this hostile act, the Urosevac Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection held a meeting at which it was determined that this was a hostile act and that it could have serious consequences for the political and security situation in the commune. The Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Josip Broz Tito Center for Secondary Education also discussed the matter and decided that the basic organization of the LC should hold a meeting and examine the circumstances in which this incident had happened.

At the time the photograph was set alight, the school was full of pupils. Duty pupils and teachers were performing their tasks, while the auxiliary staff at all times could see from their offices whether something unusual was happening.

[Pristina Democratic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 14 January reports that the security organs have discovered that the person responsible for burning the picture was a minor of Albanian nationality and that "legal measures" will be taken.]